

H C Burleigh Papers

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**Seven
Generations
of
Carscallens**

by
Eula Carscallen Lapp



A HISTORY OF ONE BRANCH
OF THE
CARSCALLEN FAMILY

(The descendants of Edward Carscallen U.E.L., his sons Luke and George U.E.L., his grandson Isaac and great grandson Isaac Newton, as well as the descendants of George's daughter, Catherine Hill Wilde, through her daughter Ann Jane Carscallen.)

In loving memory of
Andrew Bethel Carscallen (1863-1940) and Stanley Newton
Carscallen (1876-1943), brothers who for twenty-five years
delved into the history of our family.

by

Eula Carscallen Lapp
1956

"Whoever knows only his own generation remains always
a child."-- George Nolan



The Carscallen Brothers at Whitby 1924
(SNC)
Andrew (ABC), Stanley, Charles, Morely (in front)

PREFACE

Delving into our family history has been a fascinating experience. And contrary to the usual warnings to those who dare to shake the branches of any family tree, the farther I went the more absorbing it became.

The inspiration for this work was, of course, both the large body of material about the Carscallens gathered over many years by my uncle, Andrew Bethel Carscallen (with valuable help from his distant cousin, the late Colonel H.G. Carscallen of Hamilton), and the enthusiasm of my father, Stanley Newton Carscallen, for our history. (From now on for the sake of brevity only, I shall refer to these men as ABC, Col. C., and SNC.)

In 1921 when SNC first came across the Old United Empire Loyalist List and found thereon the names of five Carscallens, he wrote to ABC, "I think I shall take up the history of our family as a hobby". SNC did not know then whether any of these men on the list were his ancestors or not, nor did he know that Edward was the father, and John, James, Luke and George the sons. It seems strange that my father could have reached the age of forty-five and have heard so little of his ancestors! I don't suppose it could happen in any country but Canada. His parents and grandparents were still near enough to frontier life to have little time for much but work. And, as seems a habit in this family, my father had become a pioneer of sorts himself as a young man, and living in Alberta (or the North West Territories as it was still called when he went west) while his parents were in Dresden, Ontario, he heard little family talk. Miriam Crang, who is a generation later than SNC, on the other hand, knew as a child many stories about her U.E.L. ancestors, ones which were not told us. (Of course she had the advantage of holidays with her grandmother, which we children never had.) The next (or seventh) generation should be far enough removed from pioneer life to find time to give their children something of the drama in the story of our ancestors. And if the answer to that is that we have less time today than our parents or grandparents had--well perhaps these notes will help.

When ABC started gathering family information, he looked in a Hamilton directory--having heard there were Carscallens there--and at random chose the name of Col. C. He wrote this gentleman, telling him that he was working on a family history and asking for backgrounds of the Hamilton branch. Col. C's reply that he too was very interested in the subject was the beginning of a friendship by correspondence, which lasted as long as the two men lived. Col. C. was descended from John Carscallen U.E.L., while we are descendants of Luke, and as I have said, of George too.

It was a privilege to read this correspondence, also that of ABC and SNC (the first kept by ABC's son Roland, and the second by SNC's wife) as I did in 1956. I tabulated all the information in these letters, written from 1921 to 1940, expecting then that I should have discharged my obligation to the family simply by arranging and editing this mass of material. (In the fall of 1956 Morley and Miriam, having got the old correspondence from Roland, had asked me to finish the work done by ABC.) However, as I found more and more "pieces of the puzzle" I knew I could never be satisfied simply to record what had already been discovered. I had to find more clues for myself! So followed six months of reading, letter-writing, and tripping about--to Camden Valley three times in a year, to the Bath and Napanee area, to the French towns on the Richelieu, to the Archives in Ottawa, etc etc. All the time I felt like a detective involved in a first class mystery. And some of the time I had with me fellow "detectives" who became as absorbed as I was--my cousin Miriam, and my husband Gordon. Without Miriam's enthusiasm and perseverance some of the most important clues would still be missing; and without Gordon's interest and good humour I never could have spent the hours I have on this work in the last six months. (Incidentally, an interesting by-product was the discovery that the Lapps were Loyalists too, though none of the present generation had known it.)

ABC took seriously his self-appointed task of setting down the facts and traditions about our family for future generations. In May 1938 he wrote Col. C: "I am rather anxious to get the Carscallen matter wound up. I am considerably older than I was when we began to work on it." (He was then seventy-five.) "I enjoy this work of ours very much, but if anything should happen to me I would not want to leave it behind me undone." On July 10, 1939 he wrote his son Howard, "Col. Carscallen. . . has had two or three attacks. . . and his last letter intimated that he would not be able to finish our work. In fact, he asked me to complete it. . . I am very sorry, for although he is a quiet man, he is white all through. His record as a soldier and citizen puts him in the very front rank of the members of our family. If spared, I am going to do my best to complete the task."

I think it is fair to say, that had these men not launched on a plan so ambitious--i. e. writing a history of all the descendants of Edward Carscallen--they could have completed and put into permanent form more material than they did. They succeeded, however, in having mimeographed biographical sketches of Edward and his sons; and those of Edward and John were published by the Ontario Historical Society in 1937. A history of all branches of the family was quite beyond me, so I have concentrated on our own branch. I have, however, included something about the others of "the original" Edward's family--John, James, Elizabeth and Ann--because of their importance in the story in the 18th Century. For this reason these notes may be of some interest to other branches of the family. We have no complete tree of all Edward's descendants; but thanks to ABC and Col. C, we do have over three hundred names of Carscallens and their wives or husbands, from Sudbury to San Francisco!

It was a fond ambition of ABC's that we should remember and honor our ancestors; that, through occasional reunions we should keep in touch with each other; and that the Old Burying Ground near Napanee (where many of the first Carscallens in Canada are buried) should not be neglected. I hope that this history may prove some stimulus to us all. But I have no plan; I'm only reporting. However, now that there in an official U.E.L. Park and Cemetery at Adolphustown, and a new branch of the U.E.L. organization at Bath, some of the problems of what we might do, and how, may be lessened.

I am only too conscious of the gaps in this story, of the clues which are still missing. The most important of these are: the maiden name of Edward Carscallen's wife; the name of his father; and the date and reasons for the family leaving Scotland for Ireland. For years it has been assumed that Elizabeth was one of the Palatines whose families settled in Limerick County, Ireland, in 1709, because this was the only way to explain Edward's connection with other Palatines in New York, in the Camden Valley, and up into Canada. If by any chance we should discover that Edward's wife was not one of the Palatines - if she should be of Scottish parentage for instance - it would throw out much of the other information. We have everything but documentary evidence to make us believe she was a Palatine. And I have no doubt but that in time this "clue" and others will be discovered.

On the positive side, we have now many links in the chain of Carscallen history which ABC and SNC did not have. We have, for instance, proof that there were Carscallens, who spelled their name as we do, in Scotland in the 17th Century. . . My uncle and father never managed to visit Camden Valley, where Edward farmed before the Revolutionary War--though they planned to go several times. I have now been there five times, until it almost feels like home. And we have at last discovered the actual property where our great great great grandfather had his farm.

Many environments and movements, and at least three professions, shaped the life of Edward Carscallen. What a lot of the world he saw--- considering that he lived in the 18th Century! He had family roots in Scotland and may have been there--boyhood and youth in Ireland--marriage to a German wife--was a family man in New York City--a soldier, a weaver, a farmer in at least three places--a Methodist, a Tory, a Loyalist officer fighting for an English king on American soil--a refugee among the French Cana-

dians--and, in his third beginning, a pioneer of Upper Canada! An attempt to outline a life like that leads one into dozens of reading by-paths and opens a whole period of history. I am glad to have had this opportunity. Collecting clues is a pleasant and sometimes exciting pastime; but arranging and interpreting information is a different story! I have tried to be as objective as would my lawyer and scientist cousins, to give sources, and to mark clearly as "traditions," material for which we have no documentary evidence. To do this and produce something which is also interesting was not easy; you may have to read the history several times to get the picture!

I am grateful for many rewarding contacts with folk in the Napanee area, along the Richelieu, in New York and in Vermont, also for interesting correspondence with people of our name and related names in Canada and Great Britain. In the States we were treated invariably with friendliness, even by the descendants of the Green Mountain Boys who made life so miserable for our ancestors in the 1770's. Mrs. Langford of Shushan, and Mr. Laurin of Cambridge N. Y. drove with us through Camden Valley. When we thoughtlessly mentioned something about "the rebels", they were mystified. When they heard that was what Canadians call their ancestors, they laughed heartily. It was a reminder of how time heals--and also that most histories of the Revolutionary War are written from the American viewpoint.

It is impossible to name all the people who helped in this search. They include librarians, Dominion and Provincial archivists, county historians and clerks, mayors, and farmers and housewives. But I must say a special thanks to Dr. H. C. Burleigh, U. E. L. genealogist at Bath, who on meeting us, immediately produced a bulging file marked "Carscallen" (and who after my third visit threatened that if I didn't send him a history, he would haunt me!) Others who were especially helpful include: Miss Hazel Van Alstyne, Historical Society, Napanee; Miss Edna Jacobsen, State Library, Albany; Dr. G. Russell, historian, Arlington, Vt; Mrs. John A. Macmorris, County Historian, Hudson Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Byron H. Eaton, Salem, N. Y.; Rev. Arthur Bruce Moss, John Street Church, New York; Mr. H. S. Corscadden, Belfast, Ireland; Miss Lois Stephenson, Ottawa. Among the many delightful folk we met near Arlington was Dorothy Canfield Fisher, who greeted us graciously in her home, for no reason other than that we have a little Hawley blood in our veins, as has she.

Meaford, Ontario.
October 20, 1956

Eula C. Lapp



Miriam and Jim Crang's home

Rougelyn Woods, Agincourt
Where the reunion was held October 1956



Back row left to right: Amarilla Jane Carscallen Taylor; Chris Bentley; Hester Carscallen Bentley; James B. Carscallen; Margaret McCliver; Middle row left to right: Dudley Taylor; Mrs Isaac Carscallen (Sarah Palmer); Edward Carscallen; Isabelle Carscallen (his wife); Front row: John Cartwright Carscallen; Martha Carscallen (his wife and second cousin); Thomas G. Carscallen MPP; Melinda Maer Carscallen (his wife).

About 1875, after Isaac's death. In this photo are his first family by Hester Shorey (except Isaac Newton and Rufus) and his second family (by Sarah Palmer) as well as Margaret McCliver, the daughter of his second wife.

CONTENTS

	Page
Our Name	2
Before 1756--Scotland	5
--Ireland.....	8
New York.....	14
Map of Camden Valley	17
Camden Valley	18
Tory Hollow.....	22
Soldiers of the King	26
Lower Canada.....	30
Upper Canada.....	35
The Family At Fredericksburgh.....	39
Documentary Evidence	48
The Nineteenth Century	55
Biographical Sketches	61

OUR NAME

"We had a family of Hassards here from North Ireland who knew Carscallens there. He said, 'That is a good name'" - letter from Peter Fraser Carscallen of Tamworth in 1923.

In Ireland in the 18th Century our name was spelled with an "ion" ending. The War Office in London records a certain James Carscallion who enlisted "24/12/1768, a private in the 13th Foot Regiment, aged 16". And in the same records is listed, "Lieut. Edward Carscallion, Provincial officer in receipt of half pay from Feb. 1787 to Dec. 1816. (This Edward was our ancestor, but we cannot be sure what relation he was to James.)

Like other names in an age of much illiteracy, our name was spelled in the 1700's in "any old way"--ending in ion, an, on, in, or en; and beginning with Carsk, Cask, Cast, Kask, and even Kirsk! Then if you claim that the "a-l-l" letters are the only ones not changed, you are up against the tradition that originally Carscallens and Carscaddens were the same family. And to make it more confusing, some of the Carscaddens in Ireland have become Corscaddens, or Corscadens, or even Cuscadens.

Name corruption may have been especially drastic in Ireland. The secretary of the Monaghan County Council wrote: "During our enforced illiteracy of a couple centuries most of the names underwent many changes."

However, there is no evidence that Carscallion was the original name. Family tradition makes ours a Scotch-Irish background. In ABC's correspondence with SNC there are numerous references to people they met who knew Carscallens in the north of Ireland, where the Scotch-Irish are. The James Carscallion mentioned above as a soldier resided in Coleraine in the extreme north of Ireland in 1828. However, a letter to the postmaster in Coleraine in 1923 brought the information that there were no Carscallens there; there was one Corscadden. In "O'Hart's Irish Surnames" the name of Carscallen, in any variation, is not listed.

It was logical to try in Scotland to find the seat of the family and the original name. The most promising clue found by ABC and Col. C. was a small estate outside Glasgow named "Garscadden". (Now a suburb of the city, on the east side in the Maryhill District.) In 1923 the proprietor of the estate was Capt. A. J. Campbell-Colquhoun (pronounced Cohoun). This gentleman thought certainly our name was related to Garscadden; but he had no proof.

In books of heraldry from the British Isles, there is a Garscadden crest: a dexter upright hand holding a buckle. This crest is of interest because its symbolism seems consistent with the origins given for the name. In Scottish GAR means "to cause, make, force". And in Irish (Celtic) CARS is a fort or fortress. Undoubtedly there is a genetic relation between "to force" and "fort". And a right hand holding a buckle appears a not improbable emblem for a name, which in part, means "to force". I have read several places that in earlier times the letters G and C were interchangeable.

And here is a curious thing: A Mr. Garscadden, a Glasgow manufacturer, who wrote ABC, said that his correct name was Carscadden, but "in his business" he called himself Garscadden.

In "Place Names of Scotland" by J. B. Johnston, is the following: "1372 Gartscadane, herring enclosure; gart sgaden, herrings cured here. Compare Culscadden." Notice here that "Gart" means enclosure, not too remote from the concept of fortress, which "Cars" meant in Ireland.

In June 1956 I finally found a copy of "Surnames of Scotland" (in the reference library,

Albany, N. Y.) What is yielded was exciting: "Carscallan, Local. Andrew Carscallan in Mains of Lesmahago, 1638, and one other of the name." This was from the Lanark Celtic Review. Next I looked in Longman's Gazetteer of the World, part 1, to find about Lesmahago. It said: "Lesmahagow (corruption of anglais-Machute, St. Machutus Church) or Abbey Green, coal mining par. and vil. Scot. S. Lanarkshire, 4-1/2 mi. SW by W Lanark on the C. R., PMTO. Par. 41,299 ac., P 9800; vil. P almost 2000."

So there we had the "seat of the family", since there was an Andrew Carscallan as far back as 1638 in Lesmahago!

On August 4, 1956, I had a letter from the Deputy County Clerk in Lanark, which added some more interesting information, and from which I quote; "I cannot find that the name 'Carscallen' is a family name found in the County of Lanark, but there is a farm near Quarter, which is the Lesmahagow area, which bears this name. . . . Machute was the tutelar saint of the place who is supposed to have settled there in the Sixth Century. A monastery was. . . founded in the Parish in 1140 and the village which collected round it received the name of Abbeygreen, and. . . the remains of an old abbey were pulled down about the beginning of the Nineteenth Century to make room for a modern church. Abbeygreen is still the name of a street in Lesmahagow. . . As often as not the farm nearest the castle or mansionhouse was known by the name of 'mains of so and so'. . . you are right. . . that the prefix 'car' means fort. . . it is a corruption of the gaelic 'caer' meaning fort or rock. . . There is. . . towards the north of Glasgow, an estate called Killermont and Garscadden owned by a Mr. L. W. Campbell Colquhoun. . ." (This is the same estate ABC heard of. The county clerk gave me the names of the solicitors and I have written them but to date have no reply.)

In the letter referred to from Mr. Garscadden in Glasgow there was another sentence to note: "Originally there were four brothers Carscadden, and one of them went to Ireland." My guess is that many of the descendants of the other three went also. But since there is no date for this emigration of "one brother" it is not too valuable for our purpose.

* ABC and Col. C. tried to discover the relation of the Carscaddens to the Carscallens. Although they found no conclusive evidence --no date, for instance, when one branch took one name and another the other, or when the D's became L's--they were certain that originally they had been one family. From the correspondence on this subject here is one quotation. It refers to a letter from a Dr. Carscadden (no initials given) who was principal of a high school in Galt, Ontario. Col. C. to ABC: "He thinks the names Carscadden, Corscadden, Carscallen, Carscaden and Cascaden have a common origin. His particular family comes from Fermanagh in the North of Ireland."

Many people with variations of the "D spelling", of whom I know, have come originally from North Ireland. In Volume 3 of "The Province Of Ontario" by Middleton there is mention of Dr. John Harold Cascaden and his son Dr. John Harold Cascaden. "The family was established in Can. by David Cascaden who came from Ballyshannon, County Donegal." In Canada the father settled in Iona and his son in Toronto, where he was prominent early in this century.

see p. 4 par. 4

* Whether "rescue" or "escape" is the right word here depends on point of view. The date was 1568. My encyclopedia says, "With the help of George Douglas (brother of the laird of Lochleven) who had fallen under the spell of her fascination, Mary, on May 2, 1568, escaped from Lochleven."

We met in Hudson Falls, N. Y. , Mr. Edward B. Carscadden who knew nothing of his family except that his grandfather had come from North Ireland. Mr. Carscadden has one brother, but no other relatives he knows in America. This family are Roman Catholics.

In New York City there is only one name anything like ours: Thomas Carskadon, who was born in Virginia, and whose family came from Wales originally.

Later I shall say more about the Carscaddens who settled near Newburgh, the original of whom may very well have been the brother of our ancestor, Edward Carscallen.

I have corresponded with Mr. H. S. Corscadden, a lawyer, at 12 Deramore Drive, Belfast, Ireland, one of seven Corscaddens in that city. Following is from him: "I have never heard the name Carscallen, but I know of three variants in spelling in Ireland --Corscaden, Corscadden and Cuscaden. It has always been understood in our family that these three branches were founded by three brothers who came from Scotland and settled in Ireland, the Corscadens in Londonderry in the North, the Corscaddens (to which branch my own family belongs) in Leitrim in the West and the Cuscadens in Kerry in the SW." He did not know the names of the three brothers nor when they came from Ireland. The information he had was from his grandfather's diary, "Thomas Corscadden of Manor Hamilton, County Leitrim". Mr. Corscadden says further, "There is no doubt our family was of Scottish origin and there are still Garscaddens in Scotland. . . There is a tradition which was told me by one of my aunts when I was a small boy, that one of our ancestors - Sir Robert Garscadden - was present at the rescue of Mary Queen of Scots from Loch Leven Castle. . ."

A different theory about our name was advanced by Mrs. George Carscallen of Ivanhoe, Ontario. She said the family was Scottish too, but related to the Catons or Cattons. She even gave the mountain cat as their heraldic emblem!

When the Clan Macpherson met in Toronto in September 1956, and the headlines read, "Clan of the Wildcat To March on Sunday", Morley Carscallen drew my attention to the references to "the great Clan Chattan". "Do you suppose", he said, "the Carscallens were connected with one of the septs of the Clan Chattan? It's possible, although Lanark is a long way from Caithness and Sutherland". (The newspaper said the Clan Chattan "originally possessed the northern part of Scotland, now the counties of Sutherland and Caithness".)

The secretary of the Monaghan County Council (Ireland) who had written a history of that county, wrote: "I have lists of all the householders in the County in 1663, but I do not remember a name like Carscallen. It may be some form of Callan of whom there are many. . also some Caddens. . I think the original name was Callan. "In County Kilkenny, in S.E. Ireland, there is a place named Callan. So, conceivably, a name like John Carscallen might originally have been "John of Fort Callan."

It seems to me that, if we go back far enough in imagination, these two theories-- that we were originally Garscaddens, or that we were Cattons--may not actually contradict each other. Just suppose: the family were originally Cattons (or even Chattans). They were soldiers, and one or more of them was stationed at Glasgow. If he were an officer in command of a regiment there, the place might be called Catton or Fort Catton (in Scottish Gars Catton.) It is only a step from this to Garscadden. Suppose then, of four brothers, one or more go to Ireland in the 18th Century, likely with a regiment. His

* * Mrs. George Carscallen may have had her information from Allen Macpherson, once considered "the laird of Napanee". He was a son of Col. Donald Macpherson who built the first fortifications in Kingston. Macpherson means "son of a parson".

name is still Caton or Catton, remember. But the Irish call it Callan. The place his regiment is stationed becomes Fort Callan, or in Irish, Cars Callan. (This presupposes some rank for the ancestor; but it is the only way I can figure it out.) After the regiment is moved, the old fort becomes known simply as Callan (as today is the town in Kilkenny.) But the name Carscallen was not musical enough for the Irish; so it soon was pronounced Carscallion. This is what it had become when young Edward, our ancestor, was demobilized from his regiment at Limerick and sailed for America in 1756.

Although some of this is conjecture, our information suggests it is not far from the truth. And from the way the Cattons have become Callans and Caddens today in Ireland, it is not hard to believe that the Carscallens and Carscaddens, and the other versions, were all one to begin with.

Notes

In the Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names there is none nearer ours than "Carshalton". Here "cars" means cress. This name appears in American records of the 18th Century; and I should not be surprised to discover that it too was related to our name.

In Wales, where some of our ancestors seem to have gone, "Caer" meant town.

The following family tradition comes from more than one source.
"There is an old story that two brothers came to America and one called himself Carscallen and the other Carscadden 'to avoid confusion' "-Col. C.

BEFORE 1756

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view"
-Thomas Campbell, 1777-1844

Scotland

We have no documentary evidence regarding Edward Carscallen prior to his life in New York. But we have knowledge of Carscallans in Scotland, as early as 1638. And there are many traditions and hints to make one want to delve farther.

The county clerk in Lanark has sent me interesting information from The Annals of Lesmahagow, some of which came in a second letter, after the previous chapter was printed. Besides the Andrew Carscallan, the Annals mentions two others of the name: "John Carscallan, Auchlochan" in a list of "Persons Fugitived" (p 122); and Marion Carscallan, the "wyfe of the Laird of Lees' Land". Of the Andrew Carscallan mentioned earlier, this list says, "Andrew Carscallan, smith in Yondertown, Marie Weir, wyfe." (His name is spelled with a "d" ending here.)

"The excerpt from the Annals", says the county clerk, "is in connection with records of the Poll imposed upon all those able to pay so as to relieve the poor. The full item in the records" (for the Laird of Lees' Land)"appears to be:

	<u>Valuation of</u> <u>Tenants</u>	<u>Servants'</u> <u>Fies</u>	<u>Poll Sillar</u>
	Lib. S. D.	Lib. S. D.	Lib. S. D.

* John Paterson in Carlindale, vald	16. 13. 4.	...	0. 9. 4.
Marion Carscallan, his wyfe	...	...	0. 6. 0.

* A John Patterson had a farm next to the Embury and Switzer one in 1770 in Camden Valley, not far from the Carscallen farm.

The Lanark county clerk goes on to say, "The word 'fugitived'... means I think, 'outlawed' and presumably he would be outlawed as a Covenanter. There is a history of Covenanters in the district in the late 17th Century."

This was exciting, since this Carscallan, outlawed for his principles, may have been the grandfather of our ancestor, Edward. Edward's later emigration for the sake of conviction would then be history repeating itself. (Incidentally Edward named his first son John.)

The Covenanters were those who signed the Scottish National Covenant of 1638 for the preservation of Presbyterianism. I notice that the date when Andrew Carscallan's name was listed in Surnames of Scotland was also 1638. "The principal points in the National Covenant were the renunciation of Catholicism and the English Episcopacy.." (Am. Peoples' Encyclopedia.) After Charles II was restored to the throne, in 1662, the Covenant was declared unlawful. But the Covenanters remained adamant in their convictions, and "a large party clung heroically to their promises, and a cruel and dismal struggle ensued." The Covenanters were defeated in 1679, but "many of them clung tenaciously to the vows of the Covenant, and suffered savage persecution under the reign of James II." Likely it would be before the Revolution of 1689, which brought the return of Presbyterianism, that John Carscallan became a fugitive for his religious convictions.

It seems likely then that this man went to Ireland before 1690 -- or he may have gone to Wales or even to America. Had he been a weaver in Lanark earlier?

Lanark is the county of the River Clyde -- Glasgow -- shipbuilding -- mining and textile mills. "Nearing Lanark the Clyde suddenly plunges down through deep cleft gorges.. Centuries ago when the coal lay undisturbed, and the steam engine was yet an unsolved idea, men came to the falls of Clyde to build their mills." .. Perhaps John Carscallan was a weaver. Andrew, who undoubtedly was a relative, is listed in Surnames of Scotland as a smith "in Yondertown." The Andrew in the Annals is under an item; "The Tenants of Bankhead." Bankhead sounds like a mining town. So there could be more than one Andrew, though conceivably Yondertown might refer to Bankhead, and the reference be to the same man.

In Ireland the linen trade dated from 1694 "when a group of Huguenots.. assembled in Lisburn, near Belfast, and established the Linen Manufactory." (Peoples' Encyclopedia) If Edward's grandfather moved to Ireland as a fugitived Covenanter, it would be shortly before this time. Perhaps he became identified with the linen trade near Belfast. In New York in 1763, when Edward and his friends petitioned for land, they said, "eight of your petitioners being bred to the business of the linen and hempen manufacture in every branch thereof" etc. Since twenty-four men signed this petition, this would not be sufficient evidence to establish that Edward had been born to the linen manufacturing business. But in the Haldimand Papers he is once described as "by trade a weaver." (See p. 50 #15.)

Notice that the Andrew Carscallan who was in Lesmahagow in 1638 lived on the farm next to the ancient abbey. Likely he too was a Covenanter. The struggles of the Reformation period, the later see-sawing between Episcopacy and Presbyterianism in Scotland, could not help but touch his life. Chances are, being so close to the abbey, he would be persecuted as a Protestant.

One would think these names in the Annals establish that the family was not of the gentry. Some of them were certainly people who worked with their hands. This is not a "vain" question, in any sense; the social status of the family puzzled ABC and Col. C. for years. All through our information we find hints of both kinds of lives -- the yeomen and the gentry. Here we have a smith (Andrew) and the "Laird's" lady (Marion). (Though, by the size of their tax, the Patersons do not sound like wealthy people!) In writing of Ireland in the 18th Century, Shane Leslie stresses again and again that, "There is practically no middle class." He says that without the old gentry the Irish would have lacked leadership all the time; and the gentry were all "from the garrison." According to

tradition, repeated by several in our family, Edward Carscallen was later stationed at the garrison at Limerick. (I said at the beginning of this chapter that we had no documentary information about him prior to New York. But there is one item, from the British War Office, which proves he was a soldier in Ireland. See note at bottom of p9.)

Many years later, in the Haldimand Papers, Edward was listed as "a country man that lived like a common farmer." (Vol. B 166, p 4). Does this not suggest that he had belonged to the landowning class -- but in Lower Canada had adjusted to being a tenant? Would an entry like this have been made, unless it were to remark a real change of status? Another time he is listed as a "gentleman pensioner."

The John Carscallan listed in the Annals of Lesmahagow must have been a small landowner, or his name would not have been among those paying taxes; there was another heading for tenants. Perhaps he was a soldier too. The county of Lanark is full of place names beginning with CAR, and since it is not far from the border, these may once have been forts.

The Campbell Tradition

There is a persistent tradition that in some way our family has a connection with Campbells, especially with Sir Colin Campbell. This tradition seems first to have come from Margaret McCliver, daughter of my great grandfather Isaac's second wife, Mrs. McCliver. Sir Colin (called Lord Clyde, after the river in his home county) was famous in India in the middle of the 19th century. He was born when Edward Carscallen lived at Napanee, and was the son of a Glasgow carpenter. If the McClivers came from Scotland in the early 1800's, I reasoned, they could have known Sir Colin. Then I read ninety pages about famous Campbells in the Journal of British Biography -- and discovered that Sir Colin's real name was Macliver! "Campbell, Sir Colin, Baron Clyde -- eldest son of John Macliver, a carpenter of Glasgow, and Agnes Campbell, of the family of Islay." Does this simply mean that Margaret McCliver was related to Sir Colin, and not the Carscallens at all? Or was the mother of Sir Colin whose name was Campbell, related to Carscallens?

Sir Colin was educated by his mother's brother, and by him introduced to the Duke of York "as a candidate for a commission in 1807. The Commander-In-Chief cried out, 'What, another of the Clan!' and a note was made of his name as 'Sir Colin Campbell', and when the boy was about to protest, the uncle checked him and told him that Campbell was a good name to fight under." And so it proved! He was raised to the peerage and is buried in Westminster Abbey.

The name Campbell seems always in the background of the story of Edward Carscallen. There were neighbors by this name at Napanee, for instance. And the first Camden Valley land granted to his friend Philip Embury had been given earlier to a Highland soldier by the name of Campbell, and so on. However, it is as common a name in Scotland as Smith is in Canada, so may mean nothing. Islay, where Sir Colin's mother came from, is the southernmost island of the Inner Hebrides, the seat of the Macdonalds and Campbells, "Lords of the Isles."

After finding Carscallans in Scotland, I don't know what to make of the Garscadden theory mentioned in the chapter on our name. If the Carscallans ever owned the Garscadden estate, it was before 1864. In that year Rev. John Erskine Campbell-Colquhoun married Emily Agnes, daughter of David Bevan and went to live there. He is described in "Our Noble and Gentle Families of Royal Descent." "of Chartwenn, Kent, J.P., and of Killermont and Garscadden, Dumbarthonsire, M.A. Trin. Coll., Oxon." etc. Was this man's mother a Campbell? Was the hyphenated name first used after Sir Colin's death, which was also in 1864? It is all very mysterious.

After completing the above, I received a letter from the solicitors of the Killermont and Garscadden Estates, Messrs. Strathern and Blair, in Edinburgh, from which I quote: "We have gone over the old titles of the Garscadden Estate.. but we find that as far back as 1821, the estate was referred to as 'Garscadden'. There is no reference in these

early deeds to any alternative name having been used in past times."

I know nothing of the origins of the name Colquhoun. But a Scottish minister told us in 1956 that the Colquhouns are a titled family, who give leadership in many areas of life.

A laird is not necessarily of the nobility..rather a landlord, or manager of an estate. I conclude that our family in Scotland and Ireland were middle-class landowners. And perhaps a few of them married into the gentry. A middle class emerged in the 16th Century. "King James had drawn his support, not from the nobility..but from the Scottish middle classes, from the lairds, the burghs and the Kirk. As these classes emerged as a power, the ancient preponderance of the feudal nobles passed slowly away!"..King James VI and I, by David Harris Willson.

Ireland

"Wesley had, all unknowing, planted seed out of which
was to spring under other skies the great Methodist Church of America -"
W. H. Hill

Whether Edward's grandfather and father were weavers, or soldiers, and whether or not they came to Ireland as Covenanters, we do know that our ancestor Edward was born in Ireland. He states this in his petition for land later, and in his claim for losses as a U. E. L. His family may have lived on one of the plantations laid out for Scottish Protestants, sent by royalty to modify the Catholic atmosphere. Coleraine, where the James Carscallion mentioned lived in 1828 was such a plantation.

Edward was born somewhere in Northern Ireland, probably near Belfast, about 1725. He likely worked with his father in a linen weaving establishment. And when he was old enough he joined a regiment and was sent to the garrison at Limerick. His regiment may even been one of the Highland ones, mentioned so often in accounts of Ireland in the 18th Century--although Lanark is not in the Highlands.

If he were an officer, Edward might have had a grant of land in County Limerick near where the Palatines were, or possibly at the place now called Callan.

Suppose he had a brother who was also a soldier. This tradition appears frequently in the correspondence. Robert Dier Carscallen, same generation as Isaac Newton Carscallen, said, "There were 2 brothers soldiers at Limerick. One went to India and was killed in Battle. The other came to America with his regiment and ... settled near Albany... where he was quite a large landowner."

Suppose we guess that Edward's brother's name was James. And when James volunteered for India, he left behind a wife and young son, also named James. The father never came home. When James was sixteen, soldiering being in the blood, he too joined a regiment. He was stationed at Limerick (according to the War Office) where his uncle Edward had been earlier.

In 1753 when John Wesley came to Limerick on one of his frequent preaching tours, it seems that Edward was stationed at the garrison there. The Carscallens had joined the Protestant Established Church of Ireland---corresponding to the Church of England, of which Wesley was a minister. Suppose Edward heard the great man preach at Limerick, and being much impressed, went again to hear him--this time to the nearby village of Ballingrane (or Ballingarry). Edward may have ridden out with a soldier friend, one of the German Fusiliers at the garrison. Suppose this lad's family had been driven out of Germany by the French, and brought to Ireland under Queen Anne's protection in 1709. They had been settled at Ballingrane on Lord Southwell's Estate and treated well.

We can imagine that such a story of religious fugitives might have created a bond between the two young friends; perhaps it would remind Edward of the similar story his grandfather had told him about the Carscallens having to leave Scotland. When Edward met his friend's family he may well have been impressed by their well-kept farms, and by their sincere earnest characters. Perhaps he came a second time, and met Elizabeth, a sister or cousin of his friend, and fell in love with her. Her name may have been Detlor, or Bethel.

or Hill, or Hoffman. How we wish we knew!

Edward and Elizabeth were married while he was still stationed at Limerick--or so it seems. Might it have been by the great John Wesley himself? (There are a few references in his diary to marrying couples in Ireland at this time.) The year was 1753 and Edward was about twenty-eight.

Where should they settle? Elizabeth was used to living in a very close-knit community of German friends; she would not be happy at Belfast. Anyway, he still had a while at the garrison before he could get his discharge. He did not particularly want to settle among the Palatines; and besides there was no land left on Lord Southwell's estate. To start out afresh--go to America--was the answer.

And when he told her his dream, we can imagine that she said some of her relatives had been thinking of the same plan. It was not that they minded the hard work in Ireland; but even the most tireless industry availed nothing when there were potato famines.

In August 1754 a son was born to Edward and Elizabeth. They named the baby John. It was about a year more before Edward received his discharge from the Army, and they could make final plans to sail to America.

We can imagine that Edward's little nephew, James, and his mother, were there to see them off, and soldiers from the garrison, as well as friends of Elizabeth from Ballingrane--for sailing with them were several Palatines, including Valentine Detlor. Valentine may have been one of the German Fusiliers known to Edward at the garrison; at any rate their friendship lasted through the long stormy years ahead. Perhaps the young carpenter, Philip Embury, who had been converted recently by Wesley, came also to bade farewell to the travellers. Maybe he agreed to follow them as soon as he could make plans...

After a tedious and uncomfortable sailing, the family finally arrived in New York in the summer of 1756--exactly two hundred years before I tried to reconstruct their story!

Here they likely found a modest brick house--there were no frame ones--in what is now Lower Manhattan, and Edward and Valentine found work in a small linen weaving establishment. When their friends, who planned to come later from Ballingary arrived, they would all join together and start their own "manufactory."

Meantime it was good to be settled, because their second son was born on December 3rd that year, 1756. They named him James - perhaps after the favorite nephew in Ireland?

Something like this is the story up to 1756.

Notes and Evidence:

ABC guessed the date of Edward's birth to be 1730, but I think 1725 more likely, for several reasons. In Haldimand Papers in 1777 he is described as "rather superannuated." In 1782 he is "an old man unfit for actual service." Edward seems to have needed George's help on the farm in Canada too. Then I have read that in Ireland it is customary to marry late; couples rarely marry before being established financially. Edward was 23 in 1753 (if his birth date were 1730) and 28 if he were born in 1725. Moreover, from the British War Office I learn that when he filed his claim for losses as a U.E.L., he stated that he "had served in all the wars against the British since 1743." He would be 18 then when he joined the army, if my date is right.

James Carscallion was born in 1752, according to the War Office; so when Edward left for America he would be only four, and too young to be Edward's brother. I have connected him with the tradition re the brother going to India. Of course there is no proof.

The family of James Carscallion, soldier in Ireland, were Richard, James, George, John, William and Frances, born between 1790 and 1802. Notice names John, George and James which are in Edward's family. The wife's name is not given, but they were married at Carrickmacross.

The petition for land to Gov. Colden signed in 1763 by Edward and his friends says they are all of the Established Church of England. This was the acceptable one in the colony, and did correspond to the Established Church of Ireland.

We have always assumed that Edward sailed from Limerick, because it was known that Philip Embury did. He sailed on the Ship Perry, but not until 1760 and in the company of only "five or six families," according to Stevens. (History of the M. E. Church). I do not think the Limerick sailing infallible; ships from many ports were advertised in the "New York Gazette" and "Post Boy" of the time. I have searched passenger lists for Carscallen names to no avail.

The failure to find the name on a ship list reminds me of another possibility relating to Edward's arrival in America. He may have come with his regiment. ABC wrote "Edward may have come with his regiment about 1748. .sailed from Limerick, where he would meet Elizabeth. In 1748 came the lull, lasting until 1755, in the French wars." Supposing Edward returned to Ireland, married, then came back to America. . .

There are many references to Scottish soldiers in N. Y. histories. Fitch, History of Wash. Co: "The Camden tracts. .granted to non-commissioned officers, mostly Scottish Highlanders. Many belonged to 77th Reg. of Foot, in service 7 years in Am." This is the land later obtained, but not farmed, by Embury and Wilson.

Settlements of Scotch-Irish were deliberately planted between the Hudson and Lake Champlain "to counteract the French. .Hardy, resolute, energetic settlers with rooted antipathy to Popery" were asked for "to colonize the vacant lands." The terms were liberal and were advertised throughout North Britain. Fitch says that parties arrived as early as 1737 under Capt. Laughlin Campbell from the Hebrides. (What, another Campbell?)

Then there is the tradition that Edward was a large landowner with 12,000 acres near Albany. This comes, among other sources, from Robert Dier Carscallen, Indiana. I believe it is related to the other story that two brothers came to America, "and one took the name Carscallen and the other Carscadden to avoid confusion." (Also from RDC.)

There is some evidence to support this last.

N. Y. Geneological and Biographical Records Vol. 10, p. 138, St. George's Church, Hempstead, Long Island: "Mar. 19, 1759. . . William, son of Robert and Diana Cascadan."

Abstracts of Wills, N. Y. Surrogate Courts 1766-71, #7: Will of Robert Carskadon of Precinct of New Windsor in Ulster Co. (2 counties south of Albany, along the Hudson). His family: Lydia, Marjory, Thomas, Andrew, George, John, Wm. Will dated March 22, 1769. There is also in these records the name "John Carskdon."

Documentary Hist. of N. Y. Vol. 3, p. 606: "Robert Carshadan, a church warden, in a petition for a charter for the Newburgh Mission. Then this interesting comment: "These were Palatines sent to N. Y. in 1709." (i. e. those for whom the mission was planned.) "Petition read in Council and granted Dec. 12, 1769." Newburgh is in the same Ulster county, and I believe the same family is referred to in all three quotations, in

spite of different spelling. Because of the location of New Windsor and Newburgh in relation to Albany, this could be the man who was the "large landowner near Albany." (Robert was the name of H. S. Carscadden's ancestor in the Loch Leven story.)

We went to Newburgh--and stayed at the Palatine Hotel! We read a good deal about Robert Carscadden, but nothing to tell us whether he was a brother of Edward. He was a prominent Episcopalian, and I think his interest in the Palatines--some had settled in Newburgh--shows only a generous spirit, not a previous connection with them. In the Revolutionary War this family were on the American side.

So was the man listed in a roster of state troops in Archives of State of N. Y. (Vol. 1): "William Carcaden, private Johnson Reg't. Concklin Co." *likely same Wm. born 1759.*

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* From Hist of Co. of Orange - F. M. Ruttan, the following information. From being a German settlement Newburgh passed in 1743 under control of Scotch and English. (Newburgh is a Scottish name.) Coming of Scottish settlers was "disastrous for the Palatine church. Petition on behalf of poor Palatines in 1769 was signed by: 4 vestrymen - Robie, Colden, Fowler, Watkins & 3 wardens: Carscaden, Graham & Gilbert.

Wesley And The Palatines

Stevens, History of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Vol. 1. - Stevens

"The troops of Louis XIV devastated in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the Palatinate, on the Rhine. Its population was almost entirely Protestant; the strongest reason for the relentless violence of the bigotted monarch and his army. The whole country was laid waste; the Elector Palatine could see from the towers of Manheim. . no less than two cities and twenty-five villages on fire at once. The peaceable peasants fled before the invaders by thousands to the lines of the English general, Marlborough. Queen Anne sent ships to convey them from Rotterdam to England. . . about fifty families emigrated to Ireland, where they settled near Rathkeale, in the county of Limerick. They were allowed eight acres for each person. . for which they were to pay a small annual rent to the proprietor, Lord Southwell. The government paid their rents for twenty years, made them freeholders. . and furnished each man with a musket, enrolling him in the free yeomanry of the county as 'German Fusileers.'"

"Having been nearly half a century without pastors who could speak their language, they had become thoroughly demoralized. . But the Methodist itinerants had penetrated to their hamlets, and they were now a reformed, a devout people. They had erected a large chapel in the center of Court Mattress. . At later visits he (Wesley) declares that three such towns as Court Mattress, Killiheen, and Balligarrane were hardly to be found anywhere else in Ireland or England. There was 'no cursing or swearing, no Sabbath breaking, no drunkenness, no ale-house in any of them.' They had become a serious, thinking people, and their diligence had turned all their land into a garden."

Wesley's Journals, Vol. 2, "Wed. 16th" (Sept. 1753): "In the afternoon I rode to Ballygarrane, a town of Palatines, who came over in Queen Ann's time. They retain much of the temper and manners of their own country, having no resemblance of those among whom they live. I found much life among this plain, artless, serious people. The whole town came together in the evening, and praised God." "Fri. 18th", (still in Ballygarrane,) "In examining the Society, I was obliged to pause several times. The words of the plain, honest people, came with so much weight. . " June 5, "I returned to Limerick. In examining the Society here, I could not but take particular notice of about sixty of the Highland regiment of soldiers, men fit to appear before Princes. Their zeal, according to knowledge, has stirred up many; and they still speak for God, and are not ashamed. "

p 9: "I rode to Newmarket which was another German settlement: but the poor settlers, with all their diligence and frugality, could not procure even the coarsest food to eat, and the meanest raiment to put on, under their merciless landlords; so that most of these, as well as those at Balligarane, have been forced to seek bread in other places; some of them in distant parts of Ireland, but for the greater part in America. " (1767). p. 285: "I preached about noon at Ballygarane, to what is left of the poor Palatines. Many are gone to America; many are scattered up and down in various parts of the kingdom; everywhere they are patters of industry and frugality. "

Arthur Young's Tour in Ireland, Vol. 1, 1776-79.

"Many of them (the Palatines) labour for nobody but themselves, and none of them constantly for others, being employed principally on their own little farms. . their being independent of farmers, and having leases are circumstances which will create industry. "

"They are very industrious and. . much happier and better fed, clothed and lodged than the Irish peasants. "

Ireland,

Its Scenery, Character. - S. C. Hall 1846 p. 353

(I am indebted to Miss Lois Stephenson of Ottawa, a descendant of Barbara Heck, for finding this enlightening reference.) Re Palatines: "in the . vicinity of Adare. . a singular and peculiar race of strangers settled a century and a half ago (1709) and still keep (1840) themselves to a considerable extent apart and separate from the people. they are different in character, and distinct in habits from the people of the country. We visited several of their cottages, or. . . 'houses' in the neighbourhood of Adare; and the neatness, good order and quantity and quality of the furniture--useful and ornamental too. . surely indicated that we were not in a merely Irish cabin. Huge flitches of bacon hung from the rafters; the chairs were in several instances. . of walnut. . and oak; massive and heavy although rudely carved chests, contained. . house linen and woollen, and wardrobes . . The elders of the family preserve in a great degree, the language, customs and religion of their old country; but the younger mingle. . The men are tall, fine, stout fellows. . but there is a calm and stern severity and reserve in their aspect that is anything but cheering to a traveller . . the women are sombre-looking and their large blue eyes are neither bright nor expressive--they are slow to bid you welcome; and if they rise from their seats, resume them quickly, and hardly suspend their occupations to talk with you; not that they are uncourteous--they are simply cold, reserved, and of that high-toned manner which is at ease with, or careless of, the presence of strangers. In their dealings they are considered upright and honorable. . they do not interfere with either religion or politics, are cautious as to land-taking; and in the troublesome times when the generality of persons were afraid to walk forth, the quiet Palatine pursued his avocations without hindrance. . rarely molested. Many . . used to have their Bibles buried with them. . They are at present . . . only a relic of the past, and yet are so strongly marked and so peculiar, that it will take a long time before all trace of the Fatherland is obliterated. Their superstitions also savour strongly of the banks of the Rhine; but they are careful in communicating them, which may proceed from their habitual reserve."

NEW YORK

"Nearly two hundred and fifty names are still preserved on the subscription paper, including all classes, from the mayor on down to African female servants known only by their Christian names"-re John Street Methodist Church, the first in America, from History of the M.E. Church, by Abel Stevens.

Edward Carscallen and his wife Elizabeth lived in New York City from 1756 to 1770, somewhere near the present Broadway and Wall Streets in Lower Manhattan. The population of the city in 1756 was 12,000. Here all their children except John were born: James in 1756; Elizabeth in 1758; Luke in 1761; George in 1763; Edward in 1765; and * Ann in 1767. Edward died while still an infant, in 1766. So the family remained four sons and two daughters, of whom we are especially interested in Luke and George, from both of whom our branch is descended.

We do not know a great deal about their life in New York, except that Edward was in the weaving business, and that they had connections with old John Street Methodist Church. However, it is possible to get a fair picture of life in the little city by reading "England Under The Georges" (author's name unknown). And newspapers of the period are preserved, in the Rare Book Room at the New York Public Library where you may go with a pass after an attendant decides you are a reliable character.

There are references to the linen trade in these early papers. "The linen factory under the management of Obadiah Wells.. advertises for a large quantity of spinning flax."-New York Post-Boy, Jan. 23, 1766. And from New York Colonial Documents, Jan. 12, 1767: "Gov. Moore reported to the Lords of Trade that there existed 'a small Manufactory of Linen in this City under the Conduct of one Wells' and supported chiefly 'by the subscriptions of a set of men who call themselves the Society of Arts and Agriculture'." One wonders if Edward Carscallen belonged to this society.

Most of the houses were two-story red brick with tile or shingled roofs. And as the custom was, Edward's may have had a small spinning wheel adorning its front door to tell his occupation. Perhaps the Commons was nearby, and around it the streets were brick-paved and lined with beach and locust trees. The gallows had recently been moved from the Commons to the outskirts of the city.

There was no safe drinking water in town, but there were springs just beyond the ** city where they could get "tea-water". And there was a fresh water pond, "The Collect" (from Dutch Kalch or pond), "noted for its great depth and beauty" which long played an important roll in the social life of the city. Perhaps the young Carscallens skated here.

There were many small private schools, and it seems likely the older children at least, may have attended one of these. We have a sample of George's signature, and it is a fine strong one. Since he was the youngest of the boys, and thus would have less chance of schooling in New York, I think it safe to assume Edward's sons went to school. John and George at least both had large libraries in Upper Canada, and seem to have had a lively interest in theology, and philosophy (which in those days included science.) *** I have even wondered if John and James might not have attended King's College, later Columbia University. It was founded in 1754, two years before Edward arrived in New York, and the classes were at Trinity Church school house, which was undoubtedly near where the family lived.

* Edward's Bible records, "Oct. 9th 1765 Edward Carscallen was born, departed this life Nov. 24th, 1766 - aged 1 year, 1 mo., 15 days.

** The pond was filled in between 1803 and 1811.

*** Bursar says not.

Whether the boys attended college may have depended on Edward's station and financial position--and this is difficult to determine. The community was very military-minded. If Edward had been an officer in the army in Ireland this in itself would give him some prestige in the little community. I have read that there were sharp divisions long before the war between the Whigs and Tories in New York. Edward was certainly a Tory; and so were most of the gentry. Also, when he signed a petition for land, he stated he belonged to the Church of Ireland, corresponding to the established Church of England.

On the other hand, he seems to have been associated with the Palatines who were Methodists. Stevens, in History of the M.E. Church, refers to Methodism having commenced in America "among the poor." We have no proof that Edward was a Methodist **before going to Camden Valley, where his name appears as a member of the first class there. But his connection with the Emburys, Detlors, Hecks and other Palatines certainly suggests that he was a Methodist in New York. (Of course the Methodists only became a church, rather than a group of Societies, in 1784; but I incline to the opinion that while in New York Edward was interested in the Methodists, to whom Embury was preaching, and likely joined their society.) Even if he did this he would no doubt attend some ***established church for communion--probably Trinity or its beautiful branch church, St. Paul's, both on Broadway. In either of these he would meet the leading citizens, of whom one was James Duane, who later obtained land for Edward and his friends. Or there is a chance that the Carscallens may have gone for communion to a Lutheran Church, or even to a Presbyterian. The Embury and Heck children were baptised at St. Matthew's Lutheran, so I tried there as well as at Trinity and St. Paul's, to find Carscallen records. I had no success.

There are many familiar accounts of the founding of the First Methodist Society in America by Philip Embury, who was inspired by his cousin, Barbara Heck, both from the Palatine town of Ballingrane, Ireland. The first sermon preached by this humble lay preacher and carpenter, who had been converted by Wesley, was to five friends in his own home. In the basement of old John Street Church there hangs today an interesting painting of this first gathering of Methodists in America. Later their numbers grew so that they were obliged to rent a rigging loft (where sails were made) for services. And on the coming of Captain Webb--another Wesley convert and a colorful character--plans were made by the growing group of Methodists to build their own chapel. This was finally accomplished in 1768, Philip Embury doing much of the work himself.

The important thing for us is that our ancestor Edward is listed as an original subscriber to this first Methodist Church in America. This is, in fact, the first documentary record we have of him. The entry reads: "Edward Carscallan £ 1".

A trip to this old church on John Street, formerly called Golden Hill, is very rewarding. Since it is now in the heart of the financial section, the resident congregation has

* Without knowing his regiment in Ireland, the British War Office cannot give details of his service before coming to America.

** Edward's name was listed as a member of the first Methodist class at Ashgrove, near Camden Valley, by Rev. J.E. Bowen, in memorial Articles in Washington County Post, 1887. Bowen spent his boyhood at Ashgrove, where he would hear tales of beginnings of the Methodist Church there.

*** St. Paul's however, was finished only about a year before Edward left New York. It is now the oldest building in New York.

†† See History of the M.E. Church by Stevens, p57, for description of Captain Webb.

dwindled to about twenty. But the building (the third, built in 1841) has become almost a shrine for Methodists from all over the continent. It is owned by the General Conference for the whole denomination now; and the morning we attended service the little congregation came from all over the country. We were afterwards shown such interesting antiques as Barbara Heck's candlesticks, and an old melodeon from her family, * Philip Embury's Bible, pictures of the church at Ballingrane and the main street at Rathkeale, Ireland, the pulpit made by Embury, and so on. During the excavation for the second John Street Church, an infant's grave was discovered. It was not disturbed. And a cut in the floor boards in the basement marks the spot where some pioneer Methodist family laid their baby. It could even have been the Carscallens--if graves were moved to John Street after the purchase of the property. (The infant Edward died sixteen months before the first building was completed.)

I found no references to Carscallens in early newspapers of New York. Birth and death notices were not given at all. There is not room to repeat the many fascinating entries from these old papers. But I have copied from The New York Mercury of 1768 at random a few lines about people with names familiar to this history, and which give a little of the atmosphere of New York at the time: "To be lett--dwelling house situated on Stone Street, now in occupation of Captain Thomas Hill". A reference to partners "Ludlow and Hoffman"... "To be let by Cornelius Duane, the corner House in Beaver Street now occ. by John Bowen." (This is the father of James Duane.) "Francis Daniel Wild requested to apply to printer for information to his advantage.".. "The Gentlemen of Ireland who intend dining together on St. Patrick's Day, are desired to send their names to Bolton and Sigell's, that dinner may be prepared accordingly.".. There are numerous ads for coachmen and gardeners, and many accounts of run-away slaves; and Romeo and Juliet was playing at the John Street Theatre! There was "Irish butter fit for family use" advertised, and concerts "for the benefit of the poor debtors in Gaol", and persons "that cure the rheumatick pains", and lists of ships sailing to and from Britain. (None of these came from Limerick. But the ship "Price-Galley, with Francis Tuck as captain, sailed from Dublin, Oct. 4, 1756", and several others on which Edward and Elizabeth could have come.)

"What still remained of extravagance and wild gaiety finally took its departure with the Loyalists" says an American historian of life in New York before the Revolutionary War. I doubt if our ancestors were much concerned with the wild gaiety--especially if they were Methodists! But the taverns and tea gardens, the puppet shows and the wax works, and even a little lending library were part of the life of the town.

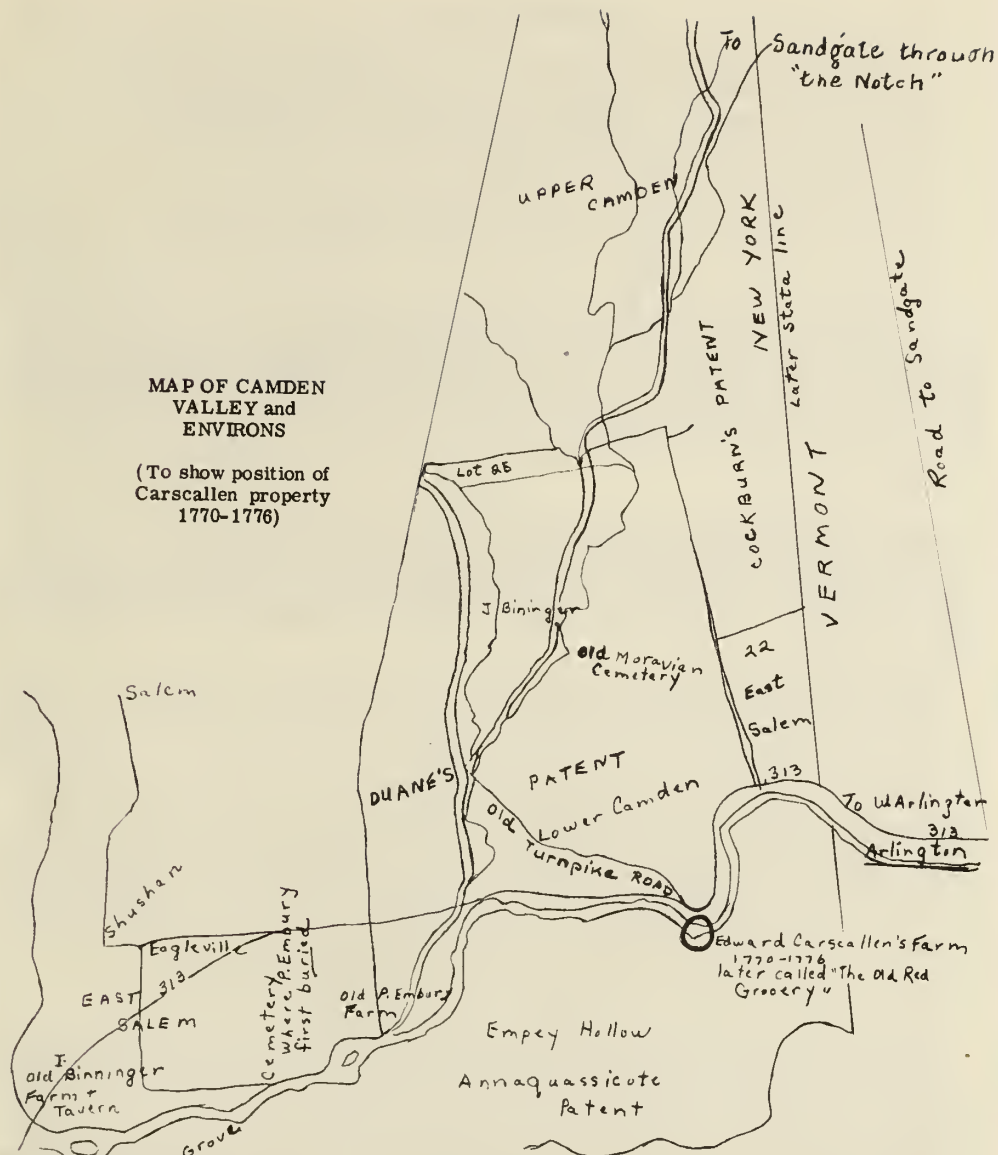
** With a large family Edward may have kept a Negro servant. Slaves were common, and a boy in New York would be used to seeing Negroes sold by auction. The papers often printed notices like this, "Men, women, boys and girls to be sold cheap."

* The Bible was left to his son, Samuel, who went to St. Armand in Canada. Fitch Reed bought it from Samuel in 1819 while travelling the Durham Circuit. The name Fitch Reed is interesting. An historian, Asa Fitch, gave us some of our best material about Camden Valley. Note too that Elias Hoffman, possibly a nephew of Elizabeth Carscallen, married Nancy Reed--same spelling.

** Edward's son John did keep a Negro servant in Upper Canada. We know this from the following reference, in "Early Slavery in Midland District" by Thomas W. Casey, Feb. 14 and 21, 1902: "Gasper Bower was not alone among the early settlers as a slave holder, nor was much thought of it at that time. His neighbour, John Carscallen, living then east of Newburgh, was also a slave owner." (Quotation from Napanee "Beaver".)

MAP OF CAMDEN
VALLEY and
ENVIRONS

(To show position of
Carscallen property
1770-1776)



N.B. Old P. Embury farm, later called "The Edie Farm" now owned by Mr. Arnold Roberson. We had our Carscallen picnic here in Aug 1956. It is about one mile down river from where Edward Carscallen lived, but within sight because of river bends.

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CAMDEN VALLEY

"The members of that colony made their way to Canada, where many years subsequently Bishop Asbury found their descendants 'honoured and Christian'. 'As a company for energy, strength, and worth of moral and religious character, they were scarce ever equalled, never excelled'" - Bishop Asbury, quoted by Rev. J.E. Bowen.

In this part of our story there is warm friendship, heroism and pathos.

Edward Carscallen remained in New York until 1770. But before this he had his eyes set towards the country, and a home of his own. Philip Embury had arrived in the city in 1760, and with a small group of friends had petitioned early for land, "but from ignorance as to the management of such matters they failed in their application". They applied x again in 1763, and secured in 1765, a patent for land at Ashgrove. This was the original Embury-Wilson Patent of 2300 acres, land which the lawyer James Duane had bought from officers, to whom it had been granted after the French Wars. Edward did not sign this first agreement; and when Embury saw the land, he decided it was too rocky and mountainous to farm.

So as early as 1763 Duane seems to have been the villain in the story, and the drama is heightened by the fact that he was a prominent and respectable citizen. Later he was mayor of New York, where even today there are constant reminders of him --Duane Hotel; Metropolitan-Duane Methodist Church; his name as a warden over the door to Old Trinity; a medallion of him in the Historical Museum, and even his shoe buckles preserved!

"Duane was adept at buying up grants...the poor soldiers would often sell for a song". says W.H. Hill in The History of Washington County.

In 1770 Duane secured 8550 acres more of military patents, known as the Camden Valley Patent. He made a second agreement with Embury and a larger group of friends, including Edward Carscallen. The land was in Charlotte County--after the War, Washington County, N.Y. "It began 6 miles and extended nearly 10 miles from Ashgrove to † the north." "The agreement was written on parchment, is now (1787) in possession of Mr. Wm. Edie, now residing on what was the Philip Embury homestead. Lease dated May 1, 1773. Philip Embury, David Embury, Paul Heck, John Dulmage, Edward Carscallon, Peter Sparling, Valentine Detier, Abraham Bininger, Peter Miller, Nathan Hawley, farmers, and Elizabeth Hoffman, widow, in trust for her children, all of West Camden, parties of the second part." (Notice Mrs. Hoffman's name.)

Between 1765 and 1773, when the second patent was issued, Thomas Ashton came from England to New York, desirous of founding a Methodist colony, and no doubt, hearing of Embury's party, made his way to Ashgrove near Camden Valley in 1769. In 1772 he was joined by the Maddens and the Empeys from Ireland, to make the hamlet of Ashgrove. This little group and the settlers in Camden Valley, six miles away, had so much in common that they became an inseparable band of friends, destined to help each other through many trials ahead. And their leaders, Ashton and Embury, shared the preaching on the Sabbath at the "Meeting" in their homes, or in another log cabin.

Mr. Bowen gives the date of the first organized Methodist Class as 1771; Edward's

x Signed by Philip and Peter Embury, four Wilsons, Moses Cowan and Thomas Proctor.

* Rev. J.E. Bowen, Memorials of Ashgrove, 1887 in Wash. Co. Post.

† Hist. of Wash. Co. by W.H. Hill.

name is on the list. So he had a small part in the beginnings of both the first and the second Methodist Churches in America.

It was a sad day for the little colony when Philip Embury died from sunstroke in 1773, while working in the field of his brother-in-law, Peter Switzer. He was buried by Abraham Bininger, a neighbour from Switzerland, who had been a Moravian minister and had come to America in 1735 on a boat which carried Wesley to Georgia. Hill says, "John Wesley was so impressed by the religious devotion of the Moravians, that he 'thought he himself had never been converted'". (Later you will hear of a friendly message which Bininger sent to his friend Edward Carscallen in Canada, with his son John, a friend of John Carscallen.)

It is well worth a visit to beautiful Ashgrove, with its steep hills and deep valleys and rocky soil, to see the old cemetery where the first church was built. The plaque reads, "Site of Ash Grove Cemetery and second Methodist Church in United States, organized by x Irish Methodists under Thomas Ashton and Philip Embury." Next door the Gremingers have their home. They were gracious to us. Dr. Greminger is a dentist from New York.

Several Empey graves are here, next to one for the wife of Captain John Newton. Were the Newtons in our family named after him?

The first church was burned by a fanatic, and the second was moved to Sandgate, at the end of the Valley, when the larger Philip Embury Church was built at Cambridge, a few miles away. There is fine memorial to Embury at Cambridge, to which the ministers of the Troy Conference contributed. Embury's grave was moved from the little cemetery in Camden first to Ashgrove, then to Cambridge.

Now to come back to Camden Valley, Duane was to receive a perpetual rent of 6d per acre. But the rent fell in arrears--how poor they must have been--and new leases were given, reserving an annual rent of 6 lbs. of wheat per acre. It does not sound as though Duane were asking anything exorbitant; but ABC pointed out that the leases were actually worthless.

The leases were written on parchment, and in 1878 were in possession of Mr. Wm. Edie, who lived on the old Philip Embury farm. Mr. Roberson, who now owns the farm, does not have the papers. He and his sister were very good to us, and he arranged that we should have a picnic (at the August reunion) on the old Embury farm. We sat by the Battenkill, and looked across the river to where the Carscallen cabin had stood, a mile away, though seeming nearer because of bends in the river.

Earlier we were in the house, part of which was the home of John Bininger, now owned by Rev. Driscoll. He told of finding the name "Bininger" on the beams when he tore down an old barn. This house was also a tavern in Edward's day, and the wide floor boards, hand-hewn beams and two original windows are still there, with small leaded panes. This property is where the road from Eagleville turns toward the river. Next to it is the cemetery where Embury was first buried. The only burial earlier was that of the wife of Philip Hoffman, (Elizabeth) interesting to us since Hoffman is one name which may have been Elizabeth Carscallen's.

It is impossible to understand the dilemma in which these loyal settlers found themselves at the time of the Revolution, without knowing something of the disputes between the

x Ashton left a legacy of 3 acres for a parsonage, and an annuity to the end of time for the oldest unmarried member of the N.Y. Conference "the payment of which still reminds the Preachers annually of his eccentric Irish liberality." I don't know whether he had a wife himself, but he had an adopted son who was his heir. But the old property is today owned by David Ashton, and in part of the charming old house, Thomas Ashton once lived.

Yorkers and the Yankees over the New Hampshire grants. Morley gave us a clear explanation of this, part of which I quote. "The Valley of Battenkill adjoined the territory known as the Hampshire Grants. This region lay north of Massachusetts, bounded on the west by a line about 20 miles from and about parallel to the Hudson River, and on the east by the Connecticut River. This was disputed territory, N.Y. claiming ownership as well as N.H. It was the scene of bitter conflict from about 1749 until long after the War.

Yankees and Yorkers never liked each other. N.Y. was a proprietary province, where powerful families owned huge tracts of land. They sold some parcels and leased many more and regarded themselves as Lords of the Manor. The New England colonies over a century and a half had developed an independent spirit.

For centuries this Vermont region had been empty, forested, well-watered, a hunting and fishing ground. It was a thoroughfare through which the Indians came and went--a no-man's land between the British Colonies and French Canada. At the end of the Seven Years War the disbanded veterans from Mass. and Conn. had no place to go. No good land was available in Western New England. There was, however, plenty land in the Hudson Valley and north of Mass. But this land was already claimed by grantees from N.Y. Landlords.

After 1689 N.H. was separate from Mass, although the boundary was not determined until 1741, when the southern boundary of N.H. became a line following the Merrimac River from the mouth of the great bend, and west to the next English province, which was N.Y. But where was N.Y.'s easterly boundary? N.H. asked for territory within 20 miles of the Hudson River, while N.Y. claimed east to the Connecticut River.

Within a few years numerous grants were issued by Gov. Wentworth of N.H. in the disputed territory. In 1764 N.Y. procured an order declaring the western boundary of N.H. to be the western bank of the Conn. River, confirming a claim under a 1664 charter. (In 1664 Charles II created a province of the territory from the west bank of the Conn. to the east side of Delaware Bay, along with Long Island, and granted it to his brother James.)

Then the Yankee settlers were ordered to surrender their N.H. Patents and repurchase the land. Under Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, and Remember Baker, they refused and took up arms. In 1771 Allen organized a military force among the settlers west of the Green Mountains, known as The Green Mountain Boys. Settlers under N.Y. Grants--including the Carscallens--were subject to violence, raids and ejectments. One of the most hated of the N.Y. landlords was James Duane, Edward's landlord.

The trouble was soon complicated by the conflict with England. The G.M. Boys took part in the unsuccessful expedition into Canada under Montgomery, the successful attack on Ticonderoga and the Battle of Bennington. In Jan. 1777 the Yankee settlers of the Hampshire Grants issued a Declaration of Independence and adopted the name New Connecticut, soon changed to Vermont. The first legislature voted 16 townships in, which were dissatisfied with the rule of N.H. Then N.Y. and N.H. made a secret agreement to divide Vermont between them. In this crisis the Br. Gov't. offered to recognize Vermont as a separate province, if she would desert the other states. Ethan Allen and others seemed inclined to accept, but for various reasons, chiefly the success of the American cause, the scheme was abandoned. Vermont, however, continued as an independent state until 1791.

Wealthy Yorkers joined the rebel cause and retained their vast holdings. Duane not only retained thousands of acres, including many confiscated Loyalist farms, but was the leader of the N.Y. delegation to the Continental Congress.

And the Losers? The Carscallens and their Palatine friends, who were induced by Duane to settle in the region."

Note: In Edward's claim for losses, he made the telling statement, "Duane has got his lands again."

Mr. W. Denio in Vermont State Library said, "The heirs of Duane did receive something for their claims when the boundary was settled. I never heard that Duane himself secured any benefit from this grant."

Edward's farm was one mile from the final boundary, in New York. Was this why Luke Craig, youngest son of Luke U.E.L., thought he might get the property again?

"TORY HOLLOW"

Arlington And The Hawleys And Briscos

The village of Arlington, Vermont, should always hold historical interest for Carscallens, since it is only about six miles from Camden Valley, and two names prominent in its history are among those in our family tree. When Edward Carscallen made his claim in Sept. 1787 for losses suffered during the Revolution, he mentioned Arlington, to locate Camden Valley. I think you will agree when you read on that it is more than likely that he was acquainted with and had dealings with the people of Arlington.

The village was chartered in 1761. Among the first settlers were the Hawleys and the Briscos, who trekked from Newtown, Connecticut, in 1764. They were followed between 1765 and 1780 by others from Newtown and New Milford, Connecticut, including the Canfield family, ancestors of Dorothy Canfield Fisher, the well-known writer.

In reference to a journal kept by James Duane, when he made his original survey of lands in that area in 1765--the same James Duane who leased land to Edward Carscallen and his friends--Mrs. Fisher writes: "An ancestor of mine owned and occupied part of this land by a grant from New Hampshire. I still live on that land. Also, among other Vermont settlers, one of my Arlington great-great-grandfathers, Captain Jehiel Hawley, is mentioned." Mrs. Fisher's home belonged to Andrew, son of Jehiel.

The Hawley geneology in the Vermont State Library at Montpelier is traced back to 1066, when the family came to England with the Normans! But the first to sail for America was Capt. Joseph Hawley, who landed at Stratford, Conn. in 1640. It was his great-grandson, Jehiel, who sought a new home in 1762 in the village of Arlington in what was then called New Hampshire.

With Capt. Jehiel came his brothers Nathan, Abel and Gideon. Among the men who took up land in Camden Valley with Embury's party was a Nathan Hawley; but we do not know whether he was a brother of Jehiel or his son. Abel Hawley kept a tavern, and the house, still standing, is the oldest in Arlington.

Jehiel built the first frame house on a rise of land near where the railway station stands today. This home was later taken over by the first Governor of Vermont, Thomas Chittenden. A plaque on the main street in Arlington reads, "Chittenden Home, Oldest frame building, one block East, built by Jehiel Hawley 1764. Home of Thomas Chittenden, Vermont's First Governor. Legend says the Western Vista with its great pine became the state's seal in 1779. Ethan and Ira Allen lived nearby." Today a Masonic lodge building stands on the site of the governor's residence.

Jehiel Hawley is described as "a man of great conscientiousness and fervent piety". "the founder and father of Arlington". He also founded the local Episcopal Church, called Bethel Church, which first met in his home, with Capt. Hawley as a lay reader. When in 1772 he was sent to England by the settlers (to try to straighten out the disputes over the New Hampshire land grants) he had hopes also of receiving permission to serve his congregation as their minister, or of bringing back an ordained man. What happened as a result of this mission we do not know; but events in the district around Arlington became so troublesome, and the revolutionary rumblings so loud, that Hawley could not have used holy orders had they been granted.

The farmers around Arlington hardly could avoid taking sides in the disputes between the Yorkers and Yankees. When the border was finally settled in 1791 it ran right through Camden Valley, and one mile East of Edward Carscallens property.

During the Revolution Arlington was known as "Tory Hollow". Families became divided, as men made their decisions for or against independence from England. "At Bennington and at Saratoga were men from Arlington in either army." Edward Carscallen and his three older sons served on the British side at both these battles. What irony if they recognized, among the enemy, friends from the Charlotte County settlement!

Mrs. Fisher tells of an ancestor of hers going with his family to Canada. She refers to Jehiel Hawley. Yet Hawley's eldest son, Andrew, remained behind. His grave is in the Episcopal cemetery in Arlington, where he died in 1801.

Hawley was certainly in an awkward spot! He was "an active agent of the Yorkers"--yet he had been also a champion of the tenants. He was a moderate man, and a Tory--and he was also the uncle of Ethan Allen, the fiery young leader of the Green Mountain Boys, who had been a thorn in the flesh to the New York landowners, and who became the virtual leader of the revolutionaries in the county!

"The gen. Assembly of N. Y. offered a bounty of 50 pounds for the apprehension of either of the leaders of the resistance." Ethan Allen was one. "This was answered by a series of resolutions of a general meeting of the committee of the . . . townships . . . west of the green mountains, held . . . at the house of Jehiel Hawley. . . March 1774. Up to this date the people of this town were substantially one, a common danger compelled all classes to unite in quelling it". (The danger was from the tyranny of the New York landowners.) "this union was soon to be succeeded by the most bitter discord. The people began to talk of independence." This was two years before the declaration, and two years before Edward finally joined the British. If we could only know all the considerations which weighed in his mind and Jehiel Hawley's before they finally made their decisions for the British side!

But Hawley was too old to fight. "Jehiel Hawley. . . was a loyalist. Although taking no active part, his known sympathies with the mother country brought first upon his children, and then upon himself, loss of property, and the necessity of leaving all and fleeing to Canada. (One of his children was Ruth, married to Isaac Brisco. These were the parents of Nabby, later wife of our ancestor, Luke Carscallen.)

And here is how the story of Jehiel is told by another Vermont writer: "Jehiel Hawley was known from the first to be a loyalist. His high moral worth, peaceful manners, and characteristic prudence long secured him from molest (ation. . . It was a sad day to the people of Arlington when Jehiel Hawley left. . . Had he not been tainted with devotion to his king, he would have been ranked among the honored in our history"!

The Hawleys and the Briscos made their way to Canada under the protection of General Burgoyne, the remnants of whose army after the Battle of Bennington, must have included many of their kith and kin. Edward Carscallen, with his three oldest sons, survived the Bennington defeat in the summer of 1777. Burgoyne's army then retreated to Saratoga, their route taking them through Charlotte County, apparently from what is now Cambridge, along the Battenkill ^{Past} to Edward's log home.

"With an American army in front, and ever increasing bands of militia behind, Burgoyne fought desperate engagements which failed, and at last, baffled and beset, and with no word from Howe, he surrendered (Oct. 1777) at Saratoga. "Burgoyne and his refugees must then have crossed the Hudson to travel up the West side of Lake Champlain, the

safest route, because Vermont's position was still ambiguous. All these trials and defeats, and perhaps the dangerous journey itself, were too much for Jehiel Hawley. He died Nov. 2, 1777, and was buried at Shelburne (on the east side of Lake Champlain). He was sixty-six years old.

Several Arlington residents had been engaged by the British as spies. Israel Canfield, for instance, was in the American Army, "but his wife was a most devoted Loyalist. It is said that important messages between the Br. and Cans. and their friends in this region passed through her hands." (I believe I read that this woman was a Hawley, but was unable to trace the reference.)

Isaac Brisco, son-in-law of Jehiel Hawley, and father of Nabby Carscallen, was an "avowed loyalist, who boldly counselled submission to the invader... To avoid arrest he took Burgoyne's protection and fled to Canada. Being town clerk he made a bundle of the town records and buried them, covered with a brass kettle in the hill N. E. of his house in E. Arlington." Brisco was town clerk from 1763 to 1777. His house stood where the chair factory now is. "Tradition asserts that he buried also gold and silver coin and plate within the precincts of the east village. His other effects were immediately taken by the authority of the committee of safety. After the peace his son came to claim the buried treasure, but from that day to this neither guineas nor records have been seen." There's a story!

ABC described Isaac Brisco as the "wealthiest property owner in Arlington" and Dr. Russell, the local historian, agreed that this was likely so. Old deeds to land which Isaac Brisco bought prior to and during the Revolution, have come down to Eula-- through Nabby's son, Isaac Carscallen, to his son Isaac Newton, then to Stanley Newton, Eula's father. These yellowed old papers have great historical value, and they contain signatures of men prominent on both sides of the war, such as Abel Hawley, Zadok Hard, David Crofut, Remember Baker, and Jehiel Hawley. The papers represent land deals of approximately £1400 "New York currency", which of course was a fair amount of money in those days.

Isaac Brisco joined the British before the Battle of Bennington in 1777. And yet, as late as June 4, 1777, he was buying up land at and around Arlington! In their correspondence ABC and SNC tried to conjecture why Brisco kept adding to his holdings while the war clouds gathered. Had they read as much about the disputes as I have, they would have arrived at the same conclusion--namely that Brisco, in spite of Tory leanings, was simply buying up all the property he could to keep it from falling into the hands of despised Yorkers. In other words, he too was a "Yankee Speculator". Here is an enlightening sentence from Vermont Tradition, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher: "Of the thousands of acres to come into his hands, Mr. Duane planned to set aside a small percentage as a sort of compromise with the landowning mania of the men of the region." You see, not only did men like Brisco not want war, but neither did they want the tyranny of greedy land-owners as a shadow over the free and enterprising young community. Brisco with his Connecticut ancestors had outgrown deference for a feudal system. If buying up land would help to keep their valley independent of these shrewd and greedy Yorkers, he would buy up land!--until the moment when it was too late, and he had to make a choice between his revolutionary fellow-townsmen and his allegiance to Great Britain. British traditions still seemed preferable (in spite of ~~shy~~ swivel-eyed Duane and his ilk) to revolution, with its lawlessness and bloodshed. ^{shy}

So Isaac Brisco had to leave the land he had acquired in the cause of freedom. and He joined the King's Rangers as a sergeant.

In the Anglican cemetery at Bath (formerly Ernesttown) are many Brisco graves, eg. Nathan who died 1882; Ruth 1877; and a sad group of three names on one stone, Norris

1862, aged 26; Isaac 1867, aged 17; and Elizabeth 1852, aged 10 days. In the adjoining church there is a memorial window for Robert Mc Intyre Brisco and his wife, erected after 1914 by their son, Norris Brisco. In the old Methodist Cemetery at Bath there^{are} a few Hawley graves including Joseph Hawley, 1800-1883, who likely was a son of Nathan, Susanah, wife of J. E. Hawley, 1847 also Davis Hawley, 1850, aged 84.

The Hawley and Brisco names appear later in the family in at least the following places:

Archibald Hawley Carscallen, son of Luke, born 1807
 Norris Brisco Carscallen, son of Isaac, born 1838
 Luke, son of James UEL, married Sarah Ann Brisco 1837
 Brisco Carscallen, who lived in Montana, son of Benjamin
 (son of Luke UEL)
 Archibald Brisco Carscallen, son of Luke (son of James UEL)

Following shows our connections with the Hawleys. (Taking Alan Carscallen as a representative of the 7th generation):

```

      Jehiel Hawley 1711-1777
      |
dau. Ruth m Isaac Brisco
      |
dau. Abigail (Nabby) m Luke Carscallen
      |
    s Isaac m Hester Shorey (dau. of Rufus Shorey
                        and Esther Hawley)
      |
    s Isaac Newton m Ann Jane Wilde
      |
    s Stanley Newton m Mary Belle Bond
      |
    s Alan Carscallen 1907--
  
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Notice Alan's great great great grandmother was a Hawley, and his great grandmother's mother was a Hawley. So, although this is admittedly not a close connection, it does give us a geneological-as well as a geographical and political-reason for being interested in the founder of Arlington, and his land-owning son-in-law.

SOLDIERS OF THE KING

"The suspected loyalists. . were early deprived of the right to vote. . All offices of trust or profit were forbidden them. The presence of many spies made the identification of strangers important, hence every traveller was forced to carry a certificate of character from Congress. . Tories could not get these"-George M. Wrong.

In the spring of 1776 Edward Carscallen made his decision to join the British. He travelled to Crown Point with a number of neighbours, and his sons John and James--perhaps escaping at night to avoid encounter with the rebels of the district. At Crown Point Edward and his sons enlisted as privates in Peters' Corps, and Edward was credited with bringing in twenty men.

On the twenty-fourth of June he was commissioned a lieutenant by Col. Peters, perhaps because of his long military experience, or because, in the campaign being planned by Burgoyne, the corps would be travelling through territory familiar to Edward. As well as his sons John and James, the following Camden Valley neighbours were with * him: Dulmage, Lawrence, two Emburys (perhaps sons of Philip), Miller and two Detlors.

Luke had remained at home, being only fifteen. No doubt he would have extra chores in the absence of his father and two older brothers. But as soon as he was of age, he too joined the army. The first military record we have for Luke shows him a private in Mackay's Loyal Volunteers, in October 1777.

But sometime in those months when he was the only "man" at home, the incident which has come to be known as "the hanging story" took place. It is given in Canniff's * history and copied by both Herrington and Ryerson; it is erroneous in that it refers to Luke as the founder of the family. But there is no reason to doubt the rest of the story. And the boy was either Luke or George.

(The name Luke should read Edward.)

"Luke Carscallen was an Irishman by birth, had served in the British army and retired and emigrated to the American colonies prior to the rebellion. He desired to remain neutral and take no part in the contest. The rebels, however, said to him that inasmuch as he was acquainted with military tactics he must come and assist them, or be regarded as a King's man. His reply was that he had fought for the King and he would do it again, consequently an order was issued to arrest him; but when they came to take him he had secreted himself. His escape was a hurried one, and all his possessions, including a large estate to the extent of 12000 acres, were at the mercy of the rebels. They, disappointed in not catching him, took his young and tender son, and threatened to hang him if he would not reveal his father's place of concealment. The brave little fellow replied, 'hang away!' and the cruel men, under the name of liberty, carried out their threat; and three times was he suspended until almost dead, yet he would not tell, and then, when taken down, one of the monsters actually kicked him." - Canniff P. 360 (Notice reference to 12000 acres mentioned earlier.)

During the first three weeks of June 1777 the troops of Burgoyne were at the foot of Lake Champlain. Edward and at least two of his sons were there and took part in the Battle of Bennington, in the "superb army of nearly 8000 men" which Burgoyne had and

* John Carscallen's youngest son, Luke, married Catherine Dulmage. There are Millers near Napanee. Miss Muriel Miller, Bath, is a descendant, and her mother was a Carscallen.

- ** 1. History of the Settlement of Upper Canada, by Canniff, 1869
2. The Loyalists of America and their Times, Vol. 11. Ryerson
3. History of Lennox and Addington, Herrington

in spite of which the battle was a serious blunder.

The survivors of the crushing defeat were transferred to other units, Luke and James to Capt. Samuel Mackay's Corps of Loyal Volunteers as privates, and John as a sergeant. Edward was in the same corps as a lieutenant. Dr. Burleigh, the U.E.L. historian at Bath, summarizes their service for the remainder of the war: "Later they went to Leake's Corps and, after serving with him at the defeat and surrender at Saratoga, retired to Canada with other loyalists. They lived in billets at Sorel, Verchere, Chambly and St John's.. The two older sons continued in the service in Leake's Co., later transferring to Sir John Johnston's 2nd battalion, while the younger sons, Luke and George, enlisted in the latter unit. All four were with this battalion at Oswego, from which they accompanied raiding parties--against rebel settlements along the Mohawk. In 1783 they became part of the force that rebuilt and garrisoned Fort Frontenac where Kingston now stands."

Notice that Luke was also in the Company of Loyal Rangers commanded by Lt. Col. Peters at one time. (See documentary evidence #3 for Luke.) This is an interesting record for us, since it tells us that Luke was taller than his brothers James and John.

The Carscallen brothers moved about a great deal with their units, saw much of the war, and served a total of almost twenty-four years between them! It is remarkable that in a family where five men served at such bloody encounters as Bennington, Saratoga and the Valley of the Mohawk, there were no casualties among them.

If you feel a vague disappointment that your ancestors should have been connected in any way with Mohawk Valley battles, remember that most of the history of those skirmishes has been written by Americans with what is now admitted to have been an unfair bias. For the other side of the story read Ryerson, "The Loyalists of America And Their Times," Vol. 2, chapters 33, 34 and 35.

Luke had promotions from private to corporal (Jan. 1, 1783 listed as "corporal, 22 years old, 5'11") to sergeant (1784). John and James were also sergeants, while George was not old enough to join up until 1781.

Perhaps the most interesting war record regarding Edward, the father, is this, from Haldimand Papers, Vol. B176, p25. "1781, June 5, Isle aux Noix, a letter from Justus Sherwood to Capt. Mathews" (secretary to Gov. Haldimand): "Williams of White Creek is believed by Carscallion to be the best man to unfold Allen's design." Allen refers to Ethan Allen, the leader of the Green Mountain Boys, and the battling nephew of Jehiel Hawley. And White Creek was a settlement bordering on Camden Valley. This entry tells us that Edward was in the confidence of his superior officers and considered trustworthy.

We cannot complete this chapter without including an anecdote about Elizabeth, Edwards wife, who was left behind with three children in a cabin in the woods. This, to Miriam and me, was one of the most exciting discoveries of all. It came from Dr. Albert Abbot, Salem, and is a quotation from an historical article by Dr. Asa Fitch Jr., an historian and scientist (1809-1879). Here is the story: "On one occasion Crofut was passing up Batten Kill (river) with a packet being from Burgoyne to Carleton in Canada, giving the latter intelligence of Burgoyne's situation. Mr. Hard knows merely that it was a British packet of importance. Crofut was enjoined to carry this packet without fail to Canada. He found a scouting party from Salem were in pursuit of him. He stopped in at the house of a man named Kirskallion in the southeast corner of Salem, Kirskallion lived at the Hobart place where Edie's Tavern and the East Salem post-office is now kept. They saw a scouting party coming, and too near at hand for him to escape from the house. Mrs. Kirskallion hereupon raised the trap-door and told him to jump into the cellar-hole under it. He did so. She shut the door and taking a chair and her knitting-work, sat down ~~under~~ ^{over} the trap door, her dress completely covering the door and

hiding all appearances of such an opening through the floor. The scouts came and searched the house thoroughly without finding the object of their pursuit. They therefore concluded he had passed on into lower Arlington, where they knew it was vain to follow him, the inhabitants there being all Tories." - Belas Hard, Arlington, August 13, 1849.

This story was a real find in more ways than one! First, it gives the only picture we have of Edward's wife, Elizabeth. And it is consistent with what has been said about the Palatine women--that they were poised, calm and matter-of-fact. It would be gratifying if we could say that this bravery on her part won a battle for the British; perhaps we can hope it saved a few lives. Belas' Hards grave is in the Episcopal cemetery in Arlington; and David Crofut's signature is on one of the old Isaac Brisco deeds in my possession.

Most exciting of all, this story was the means by which, mostly through Miriam's efforts, we finally found the exact location of Edward's home in Camden! The ten people who attended the Arlington reunion in August 1956 were thrilled to visit this beautiful spot (shown in the picture on p29).

Additional Notes

1. Following is history of the occupancy of "The Red Grocery Farm" (Edward's homestead from 1770-1776, and likely occupied by his wife and daughters until 1778): There is no record of private ownership before 1796.

1796-1800 owned by Michael McCabe (lots 8 and 9)

Later " " Isaac Merriman

" " " Aaron Dean

" occupied by--that is, they operated a store and/or tavern here--

Daniel Hobart

Thomas Edie

Edward Law

1866 owned by Sidney Russell ("Old Sid")

Later " " Merritt Russell

" " " John Hoffmeyer

1956 John Hudson (son-in-law of Hoffmeyer)

2. Geographical notes for future visitors to "Red Grocery Farm":

Bridge at "Tackle Box" is Buffams's Bridge, not to be confused with bridge next west to farm, called Gainer's Bridge. Road sign at Tackle Box reads, "Camden Valley" and indicates one of the literal geographical boundaries of the Valley. The other end is at "the Notch" east of West Sandgate. But the Camden Valley District takes in adjacent territory. In other words, Edward's farm was in Camden District, but not actually in Camden Valley. West of his farm the old Arlington Turnpike connects with highway 313; his farm was on the Old Turnpike, and is today on 313. Above information comes from Mrs. George Sutherland, Shushan, N.Y.

3. There is, near the white colonial house on the old farm, the well-built stone foundation of a former house facing the Battenkill River. Jim Crang thought it exactly the size of the settlers' log cabin. It could have been the original foundation of Edward's dwelling. Later the tavern and store were on this spot. A large marble slab (marble is quarried in Vermont) has been removed from a hearth and lies at the back of the foundation, as if it had later been used for a doorstep. Jim Crang and Gordon Lapp scrubbed it and discovered lettering like the diagram.

R. K. C.

1773

EB

1893

R. Coleman

This stone interested us, especially because the EB letters were obviously older than the R. K. C., and it occurred to someone that they might have been carved by Elizabeth "Bethel", if that were Edward's wife's name, in some winter evening by the fire. The 7's looked like the old style ones; but the more we cleaned them up, the more we wondered if they might just be 1923. We would like to think that perhaps this was the year-- 1773--when the Carscallens got this fine hearthstone, and that one of them carved it. Then perhaps later, after her men had gone to war, Elizabeth put her initials under the date! But of course this is conjecture.

4. Regarding the war: "All hope of restoration of their homes was taken from the loyalists long before the war ended. Early in 1777 laws were passed... attaining 'divers traitors', and defining a traitor one who adhered to the King.. To accept a commission. to enlist.. or persuade others to..brought upon person convicted a death penalty and the forfeiture of all his property".-Van Tyne, The American Revolution.

"Half the population in N. Y. State remained loyalist, furnished half of the 1000,000.. forced into exile.. Because in N. Y. the danger was greatest, it was better organized to suppress loyalism than any other colony.. each small community had a committee to watch Tories.. point of view of every family.. was known." -George M. Wrong, Canada and the American Revolution. (Edward Carscallen was in New York but only a few miles from the Green Mountain Boys.



*"The Red Grocery Farm" on the Battenhill
Ed. Carscallen's homestead 1770-1776.*

From a colored Kodachrome by Jim Crang.

LOWER CANADA

"His life was strenuous and called for resolute endurance. But at its close he had peace and plenty" - Col. C.

After the Burgoyne campaign, in which our ancestor Edward served under Peters and MacKay, he seems to have travelled to Canada. (Perhaps "escaped" is the word.) Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga October 7, 1777. Edward is listed among a group of lieutenants from the Queen's Loyal Rangers who were "on the expedition...under...Burgoyne commencing 25th June and ending 24th October, 1777." (Evidence #10.) Edward was discharged from his regiment and listed as superannuated. He was then attached to the * KRRNY under Col. John Johnson - as a loyalist, not a soldier - and quartered first at Verchères. (The ruins of the old fort still stand, the same one made famous by the courage of "Madeleine" in 1692.)

It is difficult to form an accurate picture of Edward's life in Lower Canada. My conclusions about the years from 1777-1784 are reached after a helpful trip to these old French towns, with Miriam in June 1956, and after careful perusal of the Haldimand Papers, especially all references to Carscallens. These old records, taken down by secretaries or adjutants with varying degrees of literacy, although remarkable historical documents, make puzzling reading. So I won't be too surprised if some of my deductions prove in time to be erroneous.

The Loyalists were divided into parties of twenty or thirty, led by officers, for the purpose of keeping order, distributing provisions etc. Edward was in Robert Leake's group, and seems to have been quartered at Verchères almost five years. However, this seems unlikely; so I have concluded that the settlements at Verchères and Sorel must have been considered one parish with one set of records.

Lists of dependants of the Loyalists at this time are most confusing. At first Edward seems to have had only his son George with him. When George became old enough to join a regiment in 1781, the records suggest that Ann and her sister Elizabeth were with their x father, but still not their mother. This too seems unlikely; but it is the way the records read.

My guess is that Edward was hospitalized at Verchères a short time before finding work on a farm. In 1782 he is "an old man unfit for actual service." My figures would make him fifty-seven then. Perhaps anxiety for his family, shattered dreams of a settled home, and distasteful battles had affected his health. Maybe this is why George was with him at the fort. A letter from the Public Record Office in London, England, throws a little more light on Edward's military career. According to their records, when Edward filed claim losses in 1786, he stated that he had "served in all the wars against Great Britain since 1743". Is it any wonder he was unfit for service by 1782?

* The King's Royal Regiment of New York, referred to hereafter as KRRNY.

x See Documentary Evidence re Edward - 11, 12, 14, 15

"A list of Such of the Invalids Company in Quarters, and two Gentlemen Pensioners, Verchère, May 6, 1782" includes "Ed. Carscallion" as a Pensioner, and a "Corp. Samuel Carscallion" as an invalid. (The identity of Samuel is still a mystery. Edward's sons, as far as we know, were not given second names, so it can't hardly refer to one of them.)

Edward's wife and daughters had to remain in New York "Province" until 1779. We do not know whether they were allowed to stay on the farm in the Camden District, or whether they were sent somewhere to a camp. Some of the wives of men who joined the British forces petitioned to have the use of their husband's farms. These requests usually were granted, but only for one year. If the property, on the other hand, had been confiscated by the continental army it was often sold and part of the proceeds used to help support the dependants of the Loyalist soldiers, in camps not unlike modern concentration camps. In 1779 a ruling was made by the Continental Congress that the Loyalist families must leave the colonies. So it seems likely that Elizabeth and her two daughters may have remained at the farm until 1778, spent a year or so in barracks near Albany, and then came to Lower Canada in 1779.

In the one reference to them in the Haldimand Papers they were listed as "from Albany County," rather than from Charlotte County where the farm was located. "Loyalists in Canada receiving Provisions from King's Stores and not charged for them, July 1, 1779: Miss and Mrs. Castallion, N.Y. Albany Co., Sorel. Father subsisted - Lt. Leake's Corps. Sorel 25 July to Aug. 24. 1779." So we know that the two Elizabeths and Ann (who would only be eleven, hence not listed as "Miss") were in Sorel, Lower Canada, by July 1, 1779.

The Loyalist women and children were taken by colonial "flags" (flagships) to a neutral point on Lake Champlain, and the costs of the journey, were deducted from the estates of their men. Then the parties were transferred at the neutral point to Canadian ships for the rest of the journey to Sorel. North of Albany, between the Hudson River and Lake Champlain, there was a long portage in those days to add to the hardships of travel. (Early in the 19th Century the Champlain Canal was built here, to connect the two waters.)

As a rule the women were allowed to bring only the belongings they could carry. Many beloved possessions and family heirlooms would need to be abandoned - if they had not already been taken or destroyed by the continental soldiers. From Dr. Burleigh in Bath we were fortunate enough to get the list of articles which Mrs. Issac Brisco of Arlington was allowed to bring into Canada. (The mother of Nabby Brisco Carscallen, wife of Luke.) Mrs. Brisco seems to have been given special consideration by the new Governor of Vermont, possibly because she was known to him, or because of her husband's prestige in the community.

"Order-in-Council from Gov. Chittenden, Pres. of Council of Safety, Vt., 1775-1779, re Mrs. Brisco:

Mrs. Brisco be permitted to carry with her:
2 feather beds and bedding for same
5 Pewter plates
2 " platters
2 basons
1 Teapot or Teakettle
1 small brass kettle
1 brass skillet
1 wardrobe chest

The bedding to consist of:
3 coverlids
1 bedquilt
4 blankets
8 sheets
Also knives and forks."

What Elizabeth Carscallen brought to the new country we can be pretty sure was less than the above. Obviously Mrs. Brisco also brought some servants to help transport these possessions.

At Sorel no doubt there were tearful reunions of long-separated families. Edward and his wife and daughters had been apart three years. The four sons may have been on hand also to welcome their mother and sisters. The eldest, John, it seems, had been x away from home since 1775, because in 1783 he is credited with "8 years of loyal service."

In Sorel we talked with an elderly French Canadian journalist, M. Cartier, who translated parts of a French history of the town for us. In 1779 there were 853 Loyalists in the area, 87 of whom were billeted in homes. Besides these, there were four companies, a group of 300 soldiers at the Fort, under "Jessup, Peters, Leake and Adams." Since the Carscallen brothers served under the first three of these men, we may assume that they were among the soldiers at the fort. Since Capt. Leake's name is included, Edward had no doubt been moved to Sorel by then, or perhaps was working on a farm nearby. Today the site of the old fort is marked by a cairn near the River Richelieu.

There was another possibly significant excerpt from M. Cartier's history. It interested us because of names of two of Edward's neighbours from Camden Valley. It read: "There are some children" (among the loyalists at Sorel) "and about 20 women. Mrs. Dolmage and her foster child. The family Cassel are represented by 4 children, among them we see John Embury...All very poor...need prompt aid."

This is an exceedingly tantalizing bit. There were no Cassels among Philip Embury's party, and I have not run across that name in any of my delving. But if John Embury were with them, it is very unlikely they would be other than old neighbours; friends and relatives stuck close together in those unsettled days. One cannot help wondering - could Cassel be a corruption for Carscallen? The fact that soon after Edward is listed with four dependants adds somewhat to the possibility. Note also that one of their neighbours, Mrs. Dolmage, had a foster child. I think women caring for other's children must have been common, because some mothers died of hardships, and of course some fathers were killed in battle. Notice too that John Embury was known to the officer who kept this record (John was a nephew of Philip.) This suggests that the officer who took the record may have been from Camden Valley.

There is much natural beauty at Sorel, since the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence come together here. But M. Cartier told us that when the Loyalists were there, there were hardly any trees. The townsite had been used as a commons or pasture field for cattle owned by neighbouring Seigniors. At the edge of the town stands a long stuccoed building bearing a sign that reads, "Home of the Governor of Canada 1781 - 1830." Unfortunately all documents had been sent recently from this building to Montreal.

These old French towns are still a charming, self-contained world, with their steep-roofed houses and prosperous tidy farms, which have changed little since Edward Cars-

x Muster of the 2d Battalion KRRNY, April 25th, 1783, shows John a "Sergeant, 27 years old, 5'8", born in Ireland, with 8 years of loyal service."

called was there. Unfortunately when we were at St. Ours we did not realize Edward Carscallen had actually owned a farm there. In his claim for losses he stated he had resided at St. Ours in 1783. I had just assumed it would be in a camp or barracks, until * reading the Land Records for the District of Meclenburgh, I found the following; " Ed. Carscallion, Lt. Peters' Corps rec'd. 600 Que., 1400, 17 Oct. 1792." He had received 600 of the 2000 acres he was entitled to as a reduced lieutenant, while still in Lower Canada, and was farming on his own property at St. Ours. This must have been soon after the March 1783 entry which describes him as "a farmer paying rent, by trade a weaver." In other words Edward worked for a while on one of the Seigniories, but sometime in 1783 he received 600 acres from the Crown. The next entry in the Haldimand Papers regarding this reads; "Return of Loyal Rangers, Company of Pensioners: Edward Carscallen...farmer own lands; from New York, and incorporated man." (Vol. B166 p. 236. No date.)

Edward's subsistence allowance, paid monthly, had been reduced from £14 to £5 in 1782, when he was described as "an old man unfit for actual service...but no small ones on his hands." Was it for financial reasons that he began working on a farm? No doubt partly. Then did he decide that the family must be settled in a home of their own at all costs? Three years had passed since his wife and daughters had arrived at Sorel; and it was six years since he had lived on his own property. Another factor which must have influenced him to petition for land then - rather than to wait for the peace and the promised grants in Upper Canada - was the sad death of his daughter Elizabeth in 1782. She was twenty-four.

We do not know the cause of Elizabeth's death. There were epidemics of measles and of smallpox among the refugees, and many deaths among the less robust, as well as the aged. It is not known either whether Elizabeth had been married. At one time I thought the mysterious extra dependants of Edward's might have been children of Elizabeth; when I noticed that they were always "over 10" I discarded this theory. However, it is quite possible that she was married, and also possible that she died in child birth while at Sorel.

At this time Edward bought a family Bible, which had been printed in Edinburgh in 1771. ABC suggested he may have had a "foreboding of other changes in the family." Of Elizabeth this Bible says simply; "July 6th, 1758 - Elizabeth Carscallen born - departed this life July 17th, 1782." One would think, had she been married, her father would have xx recorded it. However, none of the other marriages (of the sons or Ann) were listed in the Bible, which ABC saw years ago.

At St. Ours. there is a very old cemetery used by Catholics and Protestants alike. Of course we found no stone for Elizabeth Carscallen; if she had been buried there her grave would have been marked by a wooden cross perhaps, or by a field stone, either of which would by now be indistinguishable. The Episcopal Church in St. Ours also dates back prior to Revolutionary War days. So it is possible the Carscallens worshipped there, since likely it was the only Protestant place of worship in the little community.

Edward's youngest child, Ann, was fourteen in 1782, and had spent at least four years of her life in temporary homes - billets, tents or army huts. There were some schooling facilities provided for children of the Loyalists in the French villages. One Josiah Cass,

* "On July 24th 1788, The Governor-general divided Upper Canada into four districts, namely: Lunenburg, from the River Ottawa to Gananoque; Mecklenburgh, from Gananoque to the River Trent; Nassau, from the Trent to Long Point; and Hesse, from Long Point to Lake St. Clair. History of the County of Lennox and Addington, by Herrington.

xx Now in possession of Miss Jennie Carscallen, Watertown, N.Y. (1956)

a soldier, formerly of Charlotte County, New York (as the Carscallens also were) taught school to Loyalists' children at Machiche. Likely there were teachers employed in the other settlements too, so that Ann would have had some opportunities for schooling, however broken.

Edward's sons were stationed at several of the forts along the Richilieu at different times - Sorel, Verchères, Chambly and St. Johns. But they do not seem to have been at St. Ours, which suggests that there may have been no fort there. We visited the old fort at Chambly, the history of which goes back to 1661. In 1760 Fort Chambly was surrendered to the English, and held until 1775 when the Americans occupied it. It was evacuated by the Americans in June of 1776 - who burned everything they could before leaving - and the following year repaired and garrisoned by Governor Carleton. Between 1780-84 a number of Americans were prisoners at the fort on the order of Sir John Johnson, and some of the Carscallens were on the staff at that time.

* "During the revolutionary war Chambly was the refuge of United Empire Loyalists coming to Canada and many of them settled along the Richelieu." How near our ancestors came to doing that too!

* From Centennial Booklet published by Chambley Canton Chamber of Commerce in 1949:

UPPER CANADA

"-a fine country and people might well live there"- Michael Grass

"I cannot but feel for men thus sacrificed for their bravery and principals--men who have sacrificed the dearest possessions of the human heart. They have exposed their lives, endured an age of hardship, deserted their interests, forfeited their possessions, lost their connections and ruined their families in our cause." - Lord North

Governor Haldimand had purchased land for the Loyalists from the Indians, as far west as Cataraqui (Kingston) and the Bay of Kenty (Quinte). He had first asked the advice of Michael Grass, who had been a prisoner of the French at Cataraqui and was the only Englishman familiar with this part of Upper Canada.

* Haldimand wrote to Major Holland from Quebec, May 18, 1784: "You will, of course, first proceed to settle the RRNY upon the Ground allotted for them, which I hope is by this time nearly laid out. . every partiality is to be avoided. . . the Townships and Lots in each are to be indiscriminately drawn for, as well by the Officers as the M^{an}. " All four Carscallen brothers were in the second battalion of this regiment in 1784. General Haldimand wrote to Sir John Johnson, 20th May, 1784: ". . to acquaint you that almost all the Officers and men of your second Battalion think of nothing else than settling at Cataraqui. They are very impatient to have their lots assigned to them. "

On May 24th, 1784, Haldimand wrote Major Ross: "Direct the Accounts of the 2nd Battalion of the RRNY. . to be made up to the 24th June next inclusive, and that you will on that Day disband the said Battalion. " Thus June 24, 1784 was the date when Edward Carscallen's sons were at last free of army duty. Apparently it was after this, however, and before receiving their land, that they worked on the fortifications at Kingston.

All that summer bands of Loyalists from Sorel were arriving at Bay of Kenty in clumsy batteaux, which held four or five families and their effects. The boats were manned by French Canadians. "As few as possible Canadians, but as many as are indispensablely necessary, are to be employed" one of these fascinating letters reads. One wonders if, in the Spring of 1785, Edward and his son George had the services of skilled boatmen; surely they would not have to man their own batteaux all the way from Chambly to the Napanee River! The following quotation from Herrington suggests how dangerous was the journey: "When ascending the rapids or against a swift current, the boatmen sometimes wading up to their waists in water, hauled them along by means of a rope attached to the bow. "

By July 1784 ten townships were surveyed, westward from Kingston five, then turning east five more, north of the first five. The land was then allotted to the leaders of the different groups--Colonel Grass, Township 1 (Kingston)

Sir John Johnson, Township 2 (Ernesttown, later Bath)

Colonel Rogers, Township 3 (Fredericksburgh)

Major Van Alstine, Township 4 (Adolphustown)

Colonel McDonnell, Township 5 (Marysburgh), and so on.

The Carscallen grants were in Township 3, Fredericksburgh, seven miles up the Napanee River from Bay of Quinte, and one or two miles from the present town of Napanee.

After the townships were assigned, the first drawings for lots took place, superin-

* The King's Royal Regiment of New York, sometimes called "Royal Yorkers. "

* * The Settlement of the Loyalists, by Cruickshank.

tended by the surveyor. The numbers of the lots were written on slips of paper placed in a hat. When the applicant drew, the surveyor wrote the name on the corresponding number on the map, and the Loyalist was given "a location ticket", entitling him to a deed in twelve months, provided he had "made good." No doubt, John, James and Luke were present on that historic summer day in 1784 when 310 of the KRRNY and 229 men under Col. Rogers were granted land in Fredericksburgh. (Of the 310, 199 were men, 32 women, 69 children; and 10 servants.)

Were the Carscallens brothers allowed to draw lots for their father and George who had remained in Lower Canada until spring?

The lands allotted by the King to his loyal subjects were in the following proportions:

field officers - 1000 acres
captains - 700 acres
subalterns, staff or warrant officers - 500 acres
non-commissioned officers - 200 acres
privates - 100 acres
every loyalist head of a family - 100 acres
50 acres to each person in the family of such officers, non-com. officer, private
or loyalist
50 acres for each single Loyalist.

The fact that Edward Carscallen was entitled to two thousand acres tells us something about his military record. The grouping "field officers" above is like saying "active officers"; it does not refer to rank alone. It looks as if Edward received five hundred acres as a lieutenant, five hundred for his family (which suggests that John was married by then and thus not a dependent), and an extra one thousand acres for the actual contribution he made to the military campaigns. Notice he joined the British as a private in November 1776, but was made a lieutenant by Col. Peters 24th of June, 1777 before the Battle of Bennington. This suggests that he must have been at least a non-commissioned officer in Ireland. The fact that he received an extra one thousand acres of land from the Crown proves that he had a commission in the Revolutionary War.

While awaiting their allotments, the Loyalists lived in large tents. Rough clothing for three years was issued to them; but no doubt many a man wore out his old army uniform later working in the bush.

What other rations were provided? The following quotations from the correspondence * of their leaders are revealing. "Firelocks in the proportion of one to every five men with two pounds of Powder and four of Ball, these will be to kill Pidgeons. . more would divert them from Labour, but when settled they shall all be armed."

"Mr. Collins has built a Saw Mill near to Cataraqui. . the Loyalists will have the Planks and Boards necessary for their Houses gratis."

"Seeds sent by Major Holland included 'onion, turnip, cabbage, 'sellery', carrot, radish, parsley and 'Marrowfat Pease'."

"The people need some other necessary such as 'Mogasons' &c which they cannot well do without."

"Please to let me know if it is His Excellency's intention that the Loyalists shall take with them the barrack bed(d)ing they have now. . " Sorel, April 26, 1784, John Barnes to Maj. Mathews, "I hope the people may. . Get some small Assistance for this winter in Cloathing & blankets, . . otherwise they will be very Miserable for I assure

* The Settlement of the Loyalists, by Cruickshank

you the poor familys are almost naked in general...and a few Glass and nails for their Houses"- Cap't. Sherwood to Maj. Mathews, 18 Sept., 1784.

Edward and his sons had their lands within five miles of each other along the Napanee. It is reasonable to suppose that some trading of tickets was done, so that families could be together. The waterfront lots were naturally deemed most desirable; and the Carscallens were fortunate in that all the original homesteads fronted on the river -- the only "highway" in those days. The first surveys were made in a hurry so that there were some inevitable disputes. In 1798 a second survey of Fredericksburgh was completed, and should have profitted James Carscallen. In the Dominion Archives Land records we found reference to a lawsuit between James, second son of Edward, and one Ferington. "Stephen Ferington practised a most abominable fraud upon the petitioner.. the board recommends patents should be impended.. and petitioner apply for patent for lot." James had lived since 1786 the record says, on the lot. (This suggests that he lived with Luke or John. John was married first so would have the first house.) This record continued, "James Carscallen has now a house, large frame barn, 35 acres

There was no date on this record,

cleared, has a farm in good order at present." Says it was Lot 16 in the 16th Concession; but this is surely an error for 6th Concession. (A frame barn was unusual that early; they were usually of logs.)

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

It seems curious that descendants of the United Empire Loyalists have cared so little for the honour conferred upon their forefathers that several generation have grown up scarcely hearing mention of it. What actually was the significance of the privilege these first Upper Canada families were given, in appending the letters U. E. L. to their names?

Statements of leaders of the time give us the answer. Lord North, British Prime Minister during the Revolutionary War said, "I cannot but feel for men thus sacrificed for their bravery and principles--men who have sacrificed the dearest possessions of the human heart. They have exposed their lives, endured an age of hardship, deserted their interests, forfeited their possessions, lost their connections and ruined their families in our cause."

In November 1791 "the Governor-general found opportunity for further expression of the gratitude of the Crown for the attachment of the Loyalists by ordering the Land Boards to take proper steps for preserving a register of the names of all persons who adhered to the unity of the Empire and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation in 1783, as it was his wish to put a 'Mark of Honour' upon the families in order that their posterity might be discriminated from future settlers." (This has been called ever since "The Old U. E. L. List.") To the sons and daughters of all such he ordered that a lot of 200 acres be assigned upon their attaining the full age of twenty-one years."

Our forefathers and their friends likely were not much concerned--especially the Methodists--that their posterity might be discriminated from future settlers! In the bush everyone who survived had to work; there was a natural levelling. Another reason Canadians have not made a great deal of the Loyalists may be that the intended honour was bungled at first; and by 1796, when the "titles" were actually conferred, most of the families had been settled twelve years. After twelve years of plodding toil, and sometimes near starvation, they would have a perspective on the class distinctions of the Old World which would mitigate any temptation to vanity.

Surely after six generations we may pay an honest tribute to the men and women thus honored, and be humbly proud to call them ancestors. At any rate, none of us has profitted materially from this "hereditary distinction"! This fact occurred to Beth and

me in some amusement during a frantic evening in the Dominion Archives when we attempted to note all the land records involving Carscallens. After wading through scores of entries in many tomes, Beth exclaimed, "With all these thousands of acres once in the family, how come our generation owns so little property?" Though almost all the present day descendants do own their own homes, none of us lives on "ancestral land"--which for purely sentimental reasons is rather a pity. Our family has moved about a good deal: to Dresden, Alberta, China, California, Germany, for instance.

Governor Simcoe intended the Loyalists to become the Canadian aristocracy; but he was not very realistic about frontier life.

We came upon entries in the archives showing that the Carscallens did receive their grants of 200 acres on coming of age. Since there were two generations of Loyalists in our family, of course it was some time until the third generation had received their crown lands. Following entry is that of Isaac Carscallen, son of Luke: Note the Irish spelling even at this date. "Isaac Caskallion, son of Luke, 1817, to Francis Gore, Fredericksburgh, grant of 200 acres of waste land on reaching 21 years." Follows the J. P.'s: "I certify that Isaac Caskallion has taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance as required by law before me this 31st day of Jan. 1817." Also this: "The petitioner done his duty faithfully during the late war and one of his brothers died while in service.. at Kingston." (This refers to Edward, Luke's eldest son, who died in 1813 after being in the Battle of Crysler's Farm. He apparently did not die of wounds, however. Haldimand records read "died from disease on Jan. 25th, 1813.")

We found in Ottawa also memorials of James U. E. L. and George; U. E. L., Nabby; wife of Luke, of Elizabeth (daughter of John); of Luke (son of James); of Ann (Nancy, daughter of George) and others.

Luke's petition on behalf of his sons was especially interesting. "1810: having sons grown up and desirous of establishing them in this Province," asks for lots in Richmond, and that "John Detlor of Town of York take out for our petitioner a lease." (*Son of Valentine*)

Another entry read, "George Carscallen, son of John" (which must have been an error for "son of Luke"). At any rate, it was asking for a lease of lot 24, 3rd Concession, Camden, Clergy Reserves. "George Carscallen is an industrious, promising young man and a good and faithful subject of his Majesty--about 19 years of age and will be able to earn a livelihood for himself." No date on this, but Luke's son George was born in 1804, so would be nineteen in 1823. Notice that whoever petitioned on George's behalf (I failed to get this signature) did not wait until George was twenty-one. By 1823 the name must have been well enough known that it was not deemed necessary to wait--or perhaps the lad wanted to marry!

THE FAMILY AT FREDERICKSBURGH

"Hard as was their lot, they rejoiced in the freedom of their wilderness homes."

By the summer of 1785 Edward Carscallen and his family were reunited and had commenced once again to hew homes in a forest near a river--this time the Napanee.

John, James, and Luke, as sergeants, were entitled to two hundred acres each, and George, as a private, to one hundred acres. George did not farm his own land, but remained with his parents on Lot 14 in the 6th Concession. The other sons all married--John in 1784, Luke in 1786 and James in 1800--and established homes along the river. George did not marry until he was forty-three, after his father died; then his mother lived with him and his wife until the mother's death in 1817. Elizabeth Empey and George Carscallen were married in 1806.

After clearing sufficient land, they made their cabins from round logs notched together at the corners, and piled seven or eight feet for the walls. The door opening was first covered with a blanket, since they had no whip saws to make boards for a door. The one small window was later fitted with four tiny panes of glass. The roofs were of elm bark in overlapping layers, and the chimney of round poles plastered with mud. The floor logs were split to make "a tolerably even surface". Furniture consisted of rude tables and benches, perhaps a chest for their scanty clothing and bedding, and beds formed by thin strips of bark stretched over long poles put across the end of the house, and supported by the logs of the side walls. The big fireplace, used for heat, light and cooking, was the centre of the life in the cabin.

That first winter of 1784, likely two cabins sheltered the Carscallens at Napanee--one for Luke and James, and one for John and his wife. In the spring they would work together on a larger cabin for the parents and Ann and George.

x "The work was slow and tedious, and the ship axe. .but a sorry tool. To get rid of the green timber and remove the stumps and underbrush was no easy task. They had at first no oxen or horses, and all the work had to be done by hand. With aching bones, but buoyant spirits they gathered about the. .fireplaces during the winter evenings and recounted. .with no expression of regret the suffering their loyalty had brought upon them," says Herrington.

Eventually they received all the land granted to them. In the Simcoe Papers, minutes of a meeting in York, July 1796, are listed petitions heard by the Governor, among xx them Edward Carscallen's. Petition 15 (p 229) "Edward Carscallen praying for 1400 acres in the Midland District in part of 2000 to which he is entitled as a reduced Lieut. To appear and produce his Commission."

Much of this land was, to be sure, rocky woodland. (This may be one explanation why none of it remains Carscallen property today.) Lot 14, however, on the river, was valuable when cleared and producing crops. This lot Edward left to George, who left it to his daughters Elizabeth and Ann, on his wife's death. Ann never married, so likely lived there until her death in 1852. An 1878 map shows four Carscallens living on the original properties.

x For further details about the pioneer homes read Caniff's History of the Settlement of Upper Canada, also Herrington's History of Lennox and Addington.
xx In 1792 at the first meeting of the U. C. Legislature four districts which had had Dutch names were renamed Western, Midland, Home and Western Districts. Justices presided over the Court of Requests in each district. Daniel Fraser, John Carscallen's father-in-law, and Isaac Fraser, husband of Luke's daughter Elizabeth, held these positions. The correspondence of Lieut. Gov. John Graves Simcoe, Vol 5, -Ontario Historical Society.

The only property to remain in a Carscallen name until recently was Lot 12 in the 4th Concession. This had been Luke's lot, and came down to Mr. Fred Carscallen of Napanee, son of John Cartwright Carscallen. The property was sold in 1955.

Edward U. E. L. had land as follows:

500	acres	woodland	in	Loughborough & Portland	(left to John)
500	"	"	"	"	(" " James)
300	"	"	"	Thurlow	(" " Luke)
200	"	"	"	"	(left to eldest grandson, Edward, son of Luke)
300	"	"	"	"Loughborough" & Portland	(left to George)
200	"	Lot 14,	6th Concession,	Fredericksburgh	(" " ")

2000 " Total

Now to go back to 1785. Between taking their oaths and securing certificates, and the time when they received patents, hard labor was the order of the day. It was occasionally lightened by a "bee" with the neighbours--a husking bee perhaps, or a barn-raising bee, and among the women, a quilting bee.

The food staples were corn, wild rice and pumpkin. The latter they mixed with Indian meal, spiced, rolled into leaves, and baked in an open oven. If the family were fortunate, these were eaten with butter and maple syrup. Grain was first pounded on stones, later ground in hominy bowls hollowed out of hardwood stumps.

At first the government undertook to supply rations to supplement the Loyalists' meagre diet, the rations to be gradually reduced. Governor Haldimand ordered a two thirds allowance to the first of May 1785, then a one third allowance to the first of May 1786, "estimating the whole ration at one pound of beef, or twelve ounces of pork"--for how long is not clear.

The order was later amended, since there had been no time in 1784 for the settlers to plant crops. "The Reduction of the Rations without any resources this year," wrote Major Ross to Major Mathews, from Kingston July 7, 1784, "creates a general despair". (This was before the Loyalists were on their lands). The letter continues, "There is scarce any turnip seed, if it was sent it was embezzled on the road, they have no Seed Wheat, and. .Short Axes and Hoes have not yet come up for half of them."

Governor Haldimand restored the rations to the previous amounts. And Sir John Johnson wrote afterwards, "Few of them could have made out without this Indulgence, and it is the only step in my opinion that could have prevented the ruin of the Infant settlements--they will now. .set to Work cheerfully and exert themselves. .to put themselves above the reach of want."

Misfortune befell the Loyalists again in the season of 1787, one of "those exceptionally unproductive years when the soil yielded but a very meagre return for the seed and labour bestowed upon it, and when winter set in, the disheartened colonists found themselves face to face with a threatened famine." 1788 is known in history as the "Hungry Year". The bay teemed with fish, but the surface was covered with two feet of ice. Game was plentiful, but ammunition scarce. One of the finest farms in Hay Bay was offered for a half hundred of flour and refused.

How did our ancestors fare in the famine of 1788? They are all listed on the Provision List, as having received help from the government that year. (The letters P. L. after names on the Old U. E. L. list signify those who received help.)

Our family tree holds a few hidden reminders of this grim time. John Carscallen's second son, James, died an infant in 1790; Luke's daughter Ruth, born in 1790 lived only until she was nine. (Luke had a son, James, born in the famine year, however, who lived to be forty-nine.) The little Carscallen Burying Ground on Lot 11 in the 6th Concession, likely was chosen in 1799. John's infant son may have been the first to be buried there, although his farm was five miles from Edward's.

Pioneer life was especially hard on the women who had very little with which to work, but bore large families. Esther Fraser who married John, and Nabby Brisco, at least among the wives of the Carscallen sons, were used to comforts and servants. I do not know much about the Empeys or Longs. Yet Nabby bore twelve children in that wilderness cabin, and Esther had ten! As late as 1817 there was not a single doctor in Lennox and Addington County. Herrington says there were more Tory doctors than Whig ones before the war, but that most of them were unmolested (as Tory ministers and barristers were not) so that the physicians mostly stayed quietly in their homes. "There were army surgeons attached to the garrison at Kingston; but as their duties were limited to the post, they were not at all times willing to go any distance from their station." One wonders at how many of her grandchildren's births, Elizabeth acted as midwife.

Of Nabby Brisco, great great grandmother to many of us, who lived to be eighty-nine, after bearing twelve children, ABC said: "I have met at least two elderly people who recalled Nabby Carscallen. They described her as short and rather stout, spending much time out of doors, a pleasant, active and agreeable old lady."

Some of Nabby's babies may have been wrapped in deer-skins! "After some land was cleared, they grew flax and made linen. When wolves were controlled they kept sheep and made homespun from the wool. Before that they had deer-skin clothes" Mrs. C.R.C. told us at the Arlington reunion. "Their headgear was rabbit skin bonnets. Women were starved for finery."

The first school in the province was built in Fredericksburgh, two years after the arrival of these Loyalist families. "In 1786 John C. Clark opened a school in Fredericksburgh and remained in this county teaching for two years." But the problem of getting suitable teachers was acute. And it is certain that the third generation of Carscallens in America were not as well educated as the second.

Herrington also quotes a Mr. Peter Bristol, an old man in Napanee, as follows: "My people were Methodists, and attended service first in one schoolhouse and then another. Most of the clergymen were local preachers, farmers who went out on the Sabbath day and conducted service. I remember seeing the following gentlemen expounding the gospel, Rufus Shorey" (father of Esther, wife of Isaac Carscallen), "Davis Hawley" (grandson of Jehiel) and others. The first regular preaching I ever heard was when Elder William Case came to our neighbourhood." Mr. Bristol was born in 1820. He says also that many Lutherans were absorbed into the Methodist Episcopal Churches when they were built in the county. This may be one reason that early vital statistics are so hard to find--if Edward's wife were German, and they first went to Lutheran services in Fredericksburgh with congregations later absorbed into Methodist ones, there would be none of the first records kept.

A Note on John Carscallen U. E. L. born in Ireland 1754-died in Camden East 1828 on his farm.

John's first farm was on lot 25 in the 6th Concession, and he received his patent December 1798. This farm, according to ABC, is on the Kingston road about three miles * easterly from Napanee. A further grant of 200 acres was patented to him in the same year, namely lot 11 in the 1st Concession.

* Simcoe Papers page 207 reads: "Petitions read on the 7th of July, 1796: No 6. John Carscallen. Referred to the Deputy Surveyor of the District to report."

John's children were: James who died an infant; Archibald who married Dorothy Thomas; Elizabeth married first to John Neely, then to Calvin Wheeler; Sarah to John Spafford; Catharine to Henry Dellenback; Nancy to David Secord; John Edward to Nancy Forshee; Mary to William Bartles; Luke to Catharine Dulmage; George never married.

When John was well along in years he started to build a new house in Camden, and left instructions in his will for its completion. This long, low stone house stands today on the road from Newburgh to Yarker. It must have been a very handsome home early in the 19th Century (and still is). It seemed incongruous the day we were in it to see the children of the present owners watching TV in the low-ceilinged "parlor"! "1828" is cut in the wall by the front door. This property passed from Carscallen hands in 1835.

A description of John was given ABC by Mr. Henry Purcell of Colebrook, who was eighty at the time. He was a descendant of John Carscallen, and said, "He was well-built, energetic, intensely loyal to his country, proud, good-humored and hospitable. . . happiest when he had old friends about. . . took an active part in the public affairs of his district, and for a man of his time was quite wealthy." Mr. Purcell described John's wife as "tall, broad shoulders, fine features, and handsome for such an old person."

John Carscallen was a lover of books; he collected a library which he bequeathed in his will to his wife, "to be equally divided among my three sons George, Edward and Luke." He sent his sons to Montreal to be educated, said Col. C.

John belonged to the militia for many years. On the 3rd of July, 1794, he was captain in the 1st Regiment of Lennox Militia. Part of 1813 he was on duty at Tête du Pont Barracks, Kingston, under Colonel the Hon. Richard Cartright. In the course of time John became colonel of his regiment. In 1812 he was commissioned by Sir Isaac Brock as a sort of high constable of the Midland District. The appointment of such men of proven loyalty during the War of 1812 was for the purpose of arresting persons suspected of "a seditious intent to disturb the tranquility". John's commission appears as a full-page illustration on page 32 of Herrington's History of Lennox and Addington.

The land owned by John included lots in Saltfleet, Lincoln County in the District of Niagara. Part of the 500 acres here was the original Carscallen home in Wentworth County; it passed from John to his son Archibald, to his son John Thomas. Archibald was the ancestor of Col. C. in Hamilton, and the first Carscallen born in Canada.

In July 1791 John Bininger, the son of Rev. Abraham Bininger the neighbour from Camden Valley days, came to visit John at Fredericksburgh. He seems to have stayed until October 1792. His diary for that year contains the following, "May 30, 1791, moved from Camden to Salem Wash. Co; June 2nd, arrived at St. John's Canada; June 8th arrived at La Chine or Kingston, Upper Canada; July 2nd arrived at John Carscallion's, Fredericksburgh, Bay Kenty." A letter from Abraham to John, written in the same year has upon the corner of it "Please forward this with care and speed. . . to Mr. John Carscallion or Lieut. Carscallion." In another letter to his son, Rev. Abraham says, "Remember me to ~~Lieut. Carscallion~~. In another letter to his son Rev. Abraham says, "Remember me to old Mr. Carscallion and his wife."

John Carscallen died on August 18, 1828, and his wife Esther in 1851. They are both buried on the farm, lot 21 in the 1st Concession of the township of Camden in the County of Addington.

A Note on James Carscallen U. E. L. born in New York, 1756; died 1815 in Fredericksburgh. Buried in Carscallen Burying Grounds.

James' homestead was Lot 16, in the 6th Concession, near the limits of Napanee, extending southerly from the Napanee River. He seems to have acquired considerable

land, and seems to have contemplated at one time moving to Saltfleet.

James' wife was Catherine Long, of whom we know nothing except that her family were also Loyalists. The children of this marriage were Luke (1801-1879) and Martha (1802-1835). I was given a picture of Luke by Mrs. Wagar, formerly Mabel Carscallen, of Tamworth; he appears to have been a fine-looking pleasant person. Older residents of Napanee told ABC that they remembered Luke, son of James, as "a kindly, cultured, Christian gentleman". He married Sarah Ann Brisco. Martha married John W. Ferguson, and so far as is known, left no children.

Like the others James was in the militia--a lieutenant, 1st Regiment of Lennox Militia in 1798. ABC saw the commission signed by Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor, dated February 2nd, 1809.

In his will James left about nine hundred acres of land. He died at the age of fifty-nine, and his grave is marked by a white marble tombstone. The grave of James and his wife, alone of all the family graves in Carscallen burying ground, can be distinguished. His wife Catherine died June 25th, 1854.

Of Ann Carscallen I know only that she married William McCorquodale Bell and had four sons and three daughters. Of her husband the following is in the Casey Papers, published in the Napanee Beaver "Bell was an old British Soldier and was in some of the great battles of Europe, a resident of N. Y. State when rebellion broke and refused to take up arms against the British." Their son, Daniel Fraser Bell, was father of John W. Bell, M.P. of Desmond, Camden Tsp. (No date.)

For further about our ancestors Luke and George see pages 44 to 47.

Did the Carscallens keep a slave?

In June 1939 Col. C. wrote ABC: "No doubt you have heard the story of Tobe Mink. . . a Negro slave of Edward Carscallen (if the story be true and I think it is). . . who came to Canada with Edward and was freed under the legislation. . . passed in the second or third year after the new Parliament was formed. Mink initiated a stage route which was very successful, and which ran from Kingston to Toronto. Mink was a very capable business man. He divided that long distance up into relays of twenty-five miles, and if you will check some of the distances, you could see traces of his plan even now. For example: Kingston to Napanee-25 miles; Napanee to Belleville-25 miles; Belleville to Coburg-25 miles etc. Mink later owned a hotel which . . . was situated on the northwest corner of Bloor and Yonge Street in Toronto. I am telling you this because there is a Negro colony in Kingston now, and they seem to be very prosperous. I . . . was told they were all descendants of Tobe Mink. . ." The old Loyalist Parliament at Niagara was the second legislature in the world to abolish slavery. The act was passed at the second session-- "An Act to Prevent the Introduction of Negro Slaves. . . 1793 George Third." It provided slaves could not be brought into the colony, and existing slaves were to be free in nine years. Their children were to remain with their mothers until they were twenty-five. (Denmark freed slaves in 1792, then Upper Canada, twenty years before accomplished in Great Britain.)

Dr. Burleigh had a list of Negroes who came with the Loyalists. It listed Tobe Mink as belonging to a family of Herkimers. He said, it was conceivable that Tobe might have been in the Carscallen's employ earlier or later. I was prepared to forget the intriguing story of Tobe Mink, until I found the Casey reference to say that John Carscallen had kept a slave.

Luke Carscallen U.E.L.

Luke's farm, Lot 12, was bounded on the north by the Napanee River, used to get his grain to the mill. The first log hut was as close as possible to the river. ABC examined the portion of the foundation remaining in 1936, but I have not seen it since. The foundation was of stone, evidently collected nearby; the stone work on the north side was almost flush with the river. Within the walls was a small cellar entered from above, probably by a trap door; a door in the stone wall afforded an exit, so that there was easy access to boat or ice. This little house was on the east half of the lot. The first road from Napanee ran between Campbell's Hill and the river, crossed lot 14, Edward's, close to the water, and passed Luke's house, so the house was between it and the river.

Nabby and Luke had the following children; Edward 1786-1813; John 1788; Ruth 1790; Issac 1792; Elizabeth 1794; James 1796; Anna 1798; Benjamin M. (unknown what this M stands for) 1800; Thomas Bethel 1802; George 1804; Archibald Hawley 1807; Luke Craig 1809.

Anna, as well as Ruth, died as a little girl--November 1st, 1805, when she was seven. Herrington says the settlers dreaded smallpox more than any other disease. But we have no record what took the lives of Luke's little girls.

Luke's eldest son, Edward, married Rachel Lockwood, April 10, 1810. She was a daughter of David Lockwood, son of a non-commissioned officer in Burgoyne's army, who had settled in Ernesttown in 1789. Edward was a member of the Hastings Militia and died Feb. 29, 1813, while serving in the War of 1812. Of Luke's other children, John married Nancy Empey; Issac married Hester Shorey, Mrs. McCliver, and Sarah Palmer; Elizabeth married Daniel Fraser; James married Mary Empey; Benjamin M. married Margaret Caton; Thomas Bethel never married; George married Mary Jenkins; x Archibald Hawley married Catharine Switzer; and Luke Craig married Catharine Hill Detlor, and afterwards, Catharine Embury.

Luke, like the others served in the militia of the county. He was captain in 1st Regiment of Lennox Militia, June 1st, 1798, and during the War of 1812-14, was a captain under the Honorable Richard Cartwright.

By his will, Luke devised to John, Lot 14, 1st Concession, Thurlow

James " 14, 2nd " "

Benjamin 12, 2nd " "

(Edward had lot 12, 1st " from his grandfather)

These lands are east and within two miles of Belleville. Issac received his father's homestead. An affidavit was made by Issac on the 12th of January 1846, before William V. Detlor, J.P. from which it appears that Luke died in December 1816, at the age of fifty-five, and was buried in the "cemetery at the bend of the river".

x Catharine Hill Detlor was a daughter of Valentine Detlor, Edward's neighbour and friend from Ireland. Valentine's wife was Catharine Hill. Their other children were: Mary, Jacob, Samuel, John, Elizabeth, George, Anna and An! The G.H. Detlor who kept the diary was a son of John, who died at the taking of York in 1813. Note the name Samuel. Could this boy have been with Edward Carscallen and George at Verchère and the boy simply be registered under the name Carscallen?

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE RE LUKE

1. "Subsistence list of Lt. MacKay's Loyal Volunteers, Sept. 3-Oct. 24, 1777", Luke listed as private.
2. List of Corps discharged by order 24 June 1778 and "present in Canada", includes Luke Carscallion, James Carscallion, also Jacob and Peter Detlor. Haldimand Vol. 168 P 378.
3. Muster roll at Rivere du Chene, Jan. 1, 1783, of the Co. of Loyal Rangers commanded by Lt. Col. Peters; "Luke Carscallen, Corporal, 22 years old, 5'11", with 7 years' service."
4. Nominal roll of the 2nd Battalion KRRNY, Feb. 28, 1784, stationed at Oswego, contains Luke's name.
5. Return of artificers in Capt. White's Co. of Loyalists (no date, but likely later in 1784): John Carscallen, James Carscallen, Luke Carscallen." Haldimand Vol. B 162.
6. List of disbanded troops, mustered Oct. 6, 1784, Luke's entry reads: "alone".
7. Old UEL List in Crown Lands Dep't. Toronto: "Carscallen Luke, Fredericksburgh, M.C., Sergeant RRRNY, Genl. Haldimand 200 (Stamped Book) P.L. 1786."
8. Land Books, District of Mecklenburgh: "Luke Carscallen Praying for family lands as son of subaltern and a sergeant. Rec. 100 in addition. Certes for his family lands is wanting." (Certificates.)
9. Land Books, Mecklenburgh, Nov. 17, 1797, among those seeking land were Nabe Carscallen (Luke's wife) who rec'd 200 acres as UEL, also Jas., Geo., and their sister Anne Bell.
10. His will made Sept. 27, 1816, in which he describes himself as "Captain, 1st Reg. Lennox Militia."
11. An affidavit made by Isaac Carscallen on Jan. 12, 1864, before Wm. V. Detlor, stating that Luke died Dec. 1816 (no day given).
12. 1808 Assessment Roll lists Luke with: "round log house, 1000 acres. 60 cultivated. 3 horses. 4 oxen. 6 milk cows. 7 horned cattle. £ 234 assessment".

Hay Bay Church

The first Methodist class in Canada was started in 1792 under William Losee at Hay Bay. Meetings were first held in the home of Paul Huff. When the church was built it is very likely that Carscallens, and others from across the bay, would attend there in the summer, and for special occasions. If so, this would be their third experience of "a first church."

Elisabeth Carscallen
Jan 1817.

Signature of wife of "original Edward."

George Carscallen U.E.L.

Edward's youngest son is referred to in ABC's correspondence as "the weenie one". There is little to add to what has been said of his military activities in the Revolutionary War, his aid to his father, both in Lower Canada and for years at Fredericksburgh, and his postponement of marriage until he had discharged his duty to his parents. See Edward's will for the provision he made for George.

Of George's wife, Elizabeth Empey, ABC said, "she seems to have been a woman much beloved." Ann Wilde Carscallen, her grand-daughter spent her holidays with her on the old farm, and referred to her as "my dear old Grandmother", when she herself was about eighty. Elizabeth Empey was for years a paralytic. The children of this marriage were: Edward Riggs Carscallen, born June 18, 1807; Elizabeth Empey, born Jan. 8, 1809; Nancy (Anna) born October 1, 1810; Catherine Hill, born September 27, 1812; and Mary Empey, born June 27, 1817. Mary died when one year old.

Catherine Hill married Andrew Wilde; Edward Riggs married Frances Moss; Elizabeth Empey married one Corry, and Nancy never married.

"George...erected...a house which had the appearance of a comfortable New England home. Later this house was burned down, but a large barn has been erected on the old.. foundation... At one end was built into the stone work of the building, the foundation of a large oven and at the other end, of a large loom. The house must have been a very commodious one." It was a thrill for Miriam and me to visit this farm, known later (when George left it to his daughter Catherine Hill Wilde) as "the Wilde Farm". It is now (1956) owned by Mr. Gordon Shetler.

Mr. Shetler generously showed us papers for the farm, and gave us two interesting documents from among them: an indenture between John Embury and George Carscallen, by which George bought the west half of lot 13 in the 5th Concession--for 5 shillings! (This suggests a relationship between the men.) This is the property George left Catherine Hill where the Shetlers live now. The other paper was a copy of George's will, witnessed by Thomas Empey Jr., George Embury and William F. Empey.

Following is a condensation of George's will, made in 1829, a year or two before his death.

To his wife Elizabeth....lot 14 in 6th concession and
west half of lot 13 in 5th concession
plus all movable property while she was a widow.

To Edward Riggs Carscallen....lot 1 in 7th concession and
lot 2 in 7th or the east half of 2, Portland,
and all the wild lands he possessed.

To dau. Elizabeth "east half of lot 14 in 6th concession, Fredericksburgh

To dau. Anne "west " " " 14 in 6th concession, "

To dau. Catharine "west " " " 13 in 5th " "

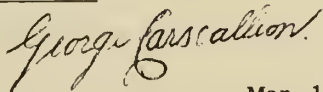
His wife was to divide the movable property "within and without" his dwelling amongst the four children as she "sees best", and the three daughters were to have equal privilege after his wife's death to remain in his house "provided they remain unmarried".

This will contains another section of interest which seems to refer to a servant or hired boy. It reads: "And I further empower my wife to give unto William Sinkley one horse or a yoke of oxen one cow and six sheep provided he will be a faithful good boy and

stay till he is twenty one years of age."

I am told Sinkley is an Irish name, and that a great many Irish immigrants came to Ontario and took positions as servants in the early 19th Century.

The following is George Carscallen's signature.



Mar. 10, 1790.

ABC said, "Of course no grandchild of his remembers George, but more than one remembers his wife, and have heard her discuss the life and character of her husband...he set apart a room in his house for a library, in which shelves were filled with books... was very fond of books of a religious nature and was a close student of the trend of the theological thought of the time...an ardent Methodist...Unfortunately the library seems to have been destroyed when the house was burned."

George, like the rest of the family, joined the county militia and in 1805 was a lieutenant in the 1st Regiment, Lennox Militia. He became a captain in Nov. 1818.

Other references to George

1. In the Old UEL List George's entry reads: "Carscallon, George, Fredericksburgh, M.C., P (private) States Soldier, Royal Yorkers, L.B.M. 1790, R.R.N.Y., P.L. 1786."
2. Haldimand, list of loyalists receiving provisions "25 Oct. to 24 Nov. 1780: Geo. Carscallen, 1 man, Sorel.
3. Land Books Mecklenburgh: 17 Nov. 1797, Geo. Carscallen, Ld. 3d. Certes. Rec'd 200 as. as UEL.

A Few Gleanings About The Empeys

They came to Ashgrove with the Maddens in 1772 from Ireland. Some Empeys settled between Ashgrove and the old Carscallen farm in Camden. This valley became known as Empey Hollow.

In 1786, when Carscallens were in Upper Canada, two Empey brothers left Ireland. They went directly to Ashgrove after landing at New York, and bought farms on the old Embury - Wilson Patent.

In the Episcopal cemetery in Arlington is a grave marked, "In memory of Wm. Empey...1832 at 47 years." William could have been a nephew of Elizabeth Empey's...or even a younger brother. Some of the Empeys must have been on the Revolutionary side in the war, or their relatives likely would not have come straight to Ashgrove in 1786.

A certain Lieut. Empey was severely wounded in the attack on Ogdensburg, Feb. 1813. Could be a brother of Elizabeth.

In Fredericksburgh between 1819 and 1826 Thomas Empey and John Carscallen were substitute J.P's.

In Memorials of Ashgrove, by Rev. Bowen in 1887, there is this tribute to the Empeys: "Wherever they have gone they have helped to mould society by intelligence and piety, to respect law, order and religion."

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE RE EDWARD CARSCALLEN U. E. L.

There are numerous documents which throw light on Edward's life.

1. His name on a petition for land in N. Y. (Hill's Hist. of Wash Co.) Quoted in chapter on Camden Valley.
2. His name on subscription list to John Street Meth. Church New York, 1768: "Edwd. Caskallen --f 1."
3. His family Bible, bought in 1782, which lists dates of his children's births, but nothing else. ABC saw this and made notes in 1924. It is now in the possession of Miss Jennie Carscallen in Watertown, N. Y.
4. His claim for losses as a U. E. L. in 1786.
5. His name on the Old U. E. L. Lists, 1784 in the Ont. Archives: "Carscallon Edward, Fredericksburgh M. C." (military court) "Lieut. stamped book, RRNY, P. L." (provision list) 1786. "Names of his sons follow.
6. His will made in 1803.

Frequent mention in Haldimand Papers and subsistence lists of loyalists in Lower Can. 1777-1784:

7. "Edward Carscallion, Leake's Corps Nov. 1776. Lieut. a family, as private to 24 June. Made Lieut. by Peters." (Vol. 168 p 322.)
 8. "No. of men that joined Lieut. Col. John Peters in the Campaign Command by Lieut. Gen. John Burgoyne and not included in provision or pay abstract". (Haldimand Vol. 168 p 322) "The following men joined 25th June and left the Corps 22 Aug. 1777: Ed. Carscallion (also Dulmage, Lawrence, Embury, Miller, John Carscallion, James Carscallion, Valentine Detlor, Peter Detlor, John Embury etc.)"
 9. "His Majesty's Loyalists in Canada, Officers' Names, Characters and Pretensions: Ed Carscallion joined 24 June 1777. Burgoyne Lt., served the campaign. Rather superannuated."
 10. "Subsistence wanted for the Queen's Loyal Rangers commanded by Lt. Col. John Peters on the Expedition under the command of Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne commencing 25 June and ending 24 Oct. 1777." Edward is listed in a group of 5 lieuts: "Parrot, Reuben Hawley, Gershorn French, Is. Dulmage, Ed. Carscallan."
- "Subsistence acct. of the loyal volunteers com. by late Capt. Sam Mackay in the Campaign under Lieut. Gen. Burgoyne 1777" lists Edward as lieut. and his son John as sergeant.
11. "Subsistence return for Royalists attached to the King's Royal Regiment of N. Y., commanded by Lt. Col. John Johnston, Bart." "Mr. Edward Carscallan, a country man that lived like a common farmer, in Rob't. Leake's party." Dependants: 1 male child above 6. No date.

25. Haldimand Vol. B176, p 25, "1781, June 5, Isle Aux Noix, from Justus Sherwood to Capt. Mathews (sec. to Haldimand), "Williams of White Creek is believed by Carscallion to be the best man to unfold Allen's design." ie Ethan Allen and Gen. John Williams



Family of Isaac Newton Carscallen and Ann Jane Wilde, taken at Dresden, Ontario, about 1886

Isaac Newton Carscallen, Morley, Etta, Andrew (ABC), Ann Jane Carscallen, Stanley, (SNC) Charlie, in front, left to right.

The following entries re subsistence allowances in Lower Canada, 1777-1784:

12. "Edward Carscallion, pensioner, 2 female children above 6. 2 rations per day. Attached to Leake's Corps. Quartered at Verchere." No date. Vol. B166 p 59
13. "General Returns of unincorporated Royalists and families who received their provisions gratis from gov't. from 25 Aug. to 24 Sept. 1787: "(the famine year. P. L. on UEL lists refers to this bounty)
Carscallion, Edward. 2 female children under 6. Leake's Corps. Quartered Verchere. Subsistence £ 14. Vol. B166 p. 85.
14. "Return of unincorporated Loyalists and families who rec'd provisions gratis from the Gov't. from 25 Dec. 1787" (must mean 1777) to 1782, 24 Jan.
Carscallion, Edward. 1 female child under 6. No. of rations per day 1/2. Quartered Verchere. Subsisted at £14" Vol. B166 p. 98. ("Under 6", an error for "over 6")
15. "Return of distressed unincorporated Loyalists that are victualled by the bounty of gov't. in the Prov. of Quebec. 24 March 1783:
Edward Carscallen, 1 woman, 1 female child above 6."
Private persons not attached to parties: "Edward Carscallen, a farmer paying rent by trade a weaver."
16. "Return of Loyal Rangers, Company of Pensioners". Edward now described: "farmer own lands; from New York, an incorporated man." No date. Vol B166 p 236.
17. "Return of refugees and disbanded troops lodged and victualled at and about Chambly. Entered this 15th day of Sept. 1784;
Edward Carscallen. 1 man, 1 woman, 2 children above 10 (male), 2 children above 10 (female) total 6, Detained by his private business. Sons gone to Cataraqui. Remained to reap his crop. He intends going in the Spring." Vol. 168 p. 47.
- * 18. Revision of Pension List 1782. Edward Carscallen: "An old man unfit for actual service, has a son with Capt. Leake and two that are soldiers in the Loyal Rangers, but no small ones on his hands. Was a Lieut. with Capt. Leake. Pension to be reduced."
19. "A List of Such of the Invalids Company in Quarters and two Gentlemen Pensioners, Verchere, May 6, 1782" includes Ed. Carscallion as a Pensioner, and also Corp. Samuel Carscallion as an invalid. (Samuel unknown to me.)

After settlement at Fredericksburgh, following entries:

20. "Return of disbanded troops and loyalists settled in tsp. #3 Cataraqui (Kingston) KRRNY Lieut. Edward Carscallion. 1 man, 1 woman, 2 female children above 10. Total 4. "At St. John's". Vol. 168 p. 74.

Land Records - Dist. of Mecklenburgh

21. "Ed. Carscallion, Lt. Peters' Corps rec'd 600 Que. 1499, 17 Oct. 1792"
22. Ed. Carscallen & son praying 2000 acres in Haldimand Twp. Deferred.
23. July 1796, Ed. Carscallen praying 1400 acres in Midland, his due as reduced Lt., to produce his commission.
24. In the Dom. Archives, Ottawa, one memorial beginning, "Edward Carscallen late of Peters' Corps, having duly improved.." (Failed to copy this.)

*The other name I cannot place is an Ephraim Carscallen, a soldier mentioned in Haldimand Papers. Ephraim and Samuel are both Hawley names.

26. In Crown Lands Dept. , Toronto, description of land granted Edward in 1801--163 acres. (where?)

27. Lunenburg, or the Old Eastern District by Pringle. List of officers etc. of 84th Reg. KRRNY, Loyal Rangers (Jessup's Corps), Butler's Rangers, etc. who settled in eastern Upper Canada:

Carscallon, Edward, Fredericksburgh, RRRNY Lieut.

Carscallon, George " " "

Carscallin, John " " sergeant

Carscallon, James " " "

Carscallon, Luke " " "

Edward Carscallen's claim for losses suffered in Revolutionary War.

"Claim of Edward Carscallen, late of Charlotte Co.

Claimt. says;

He resided at St. Tuse in '83. (error for St. Ours)

Is a native of Ireland. Came to America many years ago. Lived in Camden Dist., joined the Brit. in '76 at Crown Point. Carried in 20 men. Served as an officer under Peters, MacKay & Jessup. Served during War.

Had 350 acres Leased Land in Charlotte Co. near Allington, (Arlington) had this Lease in '70, it was a Lease to 10 persons. Claimts. Share, 350 acres, a Lease forever at 6d per acre.

Cleared 50 acres, Log house & barn.

Vals. Clear Land at £3.15 per acre Hal. Grey. Wild Land at £1 York.

Mr. Duane has got the lands again.

1 yoke Oxen, 3 horses, 1 yoke Steers, 1 Cow, 11 hogs, untensils, clo(a)thes, furniture Tools, taken by the rebel Army on Burg's coming.

Peter Detlor Wits,:

Knew Claimt. Remembers he joined the Brit. with a number of men in '76, served all the War. Knew his Place, he had it some years before the War, 2 or 300 acres, 50 acres Clear. Knew his Stock, 3 horses, & agrees with Claimts. acct.

Valentine Detlor, Wits,:

Knew farm, 350 acres, he had it 7 years before the War. 50 acres Clear. There were many partners in the Lease originally, but each had taken their share. Agrees

with the acct. on the Stock. "

1803 - Edward Carscallen's Will

"In the name of God, Amen.

I Edward Carscallen of Fredericksburgh, County of Lennox Province of Upper Canada, being weak in Body, but sound and Perfect in Mind and Memory, Blessed be Almighty God for the same, do this Fifth day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and three, make and Publish this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following, that is to say.

First I give and Bequeath to my beloved Wife Elizabeth Carscallen the sum of Twenty Pounds lodged in the hands of Mr. Cumming.

I do also give and bequeath to my eldest Son John Carscallen the sum of Twenty Pounds, by me lent to my said Son.

I also give and bequeath to my three younger sons James, Luke and George Carscallen a Note of Hand of Sixty Pounds in the hands of Messrs. Cumming and Smith to be equally divided among my three younger Sons.

I also give and bequeath to my Daughter Ann Bell the sum of Twenty Pounds, Twelve Pounds to be deducted by me lent to her husband my son-in-law William Bell, the remaining Eight Pounds to be paid to her by my three Younger Sons James, Luke and George Carscallen.

I further give and devise to my said beloved Wife Elizabeth Carscallen one Cow Six Sheep her Trunk and Clothes, Bed and Bedding.

I give and devise to my eldest Son John Carscallen Five Hundred Acres of Wood Land lying in the Townships of Loughborough and Portland to hold to him the said John Carscallen his Heirs and Assigns for ever, and I give and bequeath to my second son James Carscallen Five Hundred Acres of Wood Land Lying in the Townships aforesaid to hold to his Heirs and Assigns forever.

I give to my third son Luke Carscallen three hundred Acres of Wood Land Lying in the Townships of Thurlow and Portland to hold to him his Heirs and Assigns forever, and I give and bequeath to my grandson Edward Carscallen Two Hundred Acres of Wood Land Lying and being in the first Concession Number Twelve Township of Thurlow to hold to him his Heirs and Assigns for ever, also I give and bequeath to my Younger son George Carscallen three Hundred Acres of Wood Land Lying in the Townships of Loughborough and Portland.

I also give and bequeath to my said Younger Son George Carscallen Lot(t) Number Fourteen in the sixth concession Township of Fredericksburgh, with all the Improvements, Houses, Barn, Household Furniture, Beds and Bedding, my Trunks, and all the rest of my goods and Chattles of what kind and Nature soever to hold to him his Heirs and Assigns for ever.

I hereby appoint my three Eldest Sons John, James and Luke Carscallen Executors of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former Wills by me made. In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal.

Edward Carscallen

Jan. 25, 1791.

Witnessed by Henry Spencer, James Long, Fredk. Herford, H. Fraser, registrar.

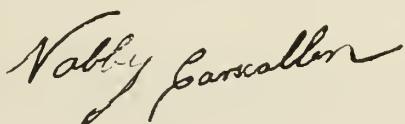
EARLY CARSCALLEN MILITARY RECORDS

(Q. L. R. - Queen's Loyal Rangers; KRRNY - King's Royal Regiment of New York)

Edward UEL	....	Lieut. Q. L. R.	....	1776, 77
John "	....	Sergt. "	....	1776, 77 KRRNY.... 1777-84
James "	....	Pte. "	....	1776, 77 Sergt. KRRNY.. 1777-84
Luke "	....	Pte. "	....	1777..... " " .. 1777-84
George "	.....	Pte. KRRNY	..	1781-84

Following from ABC's papers, source not clear, but seems from Prov. Archives, Search ref. No. 5702.

Luke (son of John UEL)	2nd Addington...	Commission 1827....	Ernesttown
Luke " " " "	" Ensign "	Nov. 1827....	"
Luke " of James UEL	1st Lennox Ensign "	Apr. 1826	
Luke " " " "	" Lieut "	" 1830	
John (son of John UEL)	2nd Addington Ensign...	Commission Sept. 1822	
George UEL	1st Lennox Capt.	" Nov. 1818	
George son of " "	2nd Addington Lieut.	" Nov. 1838	
Edward " " George UEL	1st Lennox Ensign	" Aug. 1826	
Edward " " "	1st Lennox Lieut.	" May 1836	
Isaac " Luke UEL	2nd Lennox Lieut.	" May 1830	
Isaac " " "	2nd Lennox Capt.	Jan. 1838	
		Retired Jan. 1847	
Archibald " John UEL	Glengarry	Pte. (missing after attack on York 27th April 1813. Given a land grant for distinguished conduct.)	
Edward " Luke UEL	Hastings	Pte. (deceased Jan. 25, 1813. His wife, Rachel Lockwood given military pension.)	
George " John UEL	2nd Addington Lieut.	(stationed at Tete-duPont barracks, Kingston 18/12/37)	



20 Dec 1790
Kingston

Signature of Nabby Brisco,
wife of Luke Carscallen,

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

"The name Carscallen has always been prominent in Lennox and Addington. Many have been professional people. Not a few have been active in the political field... represented the county in parliament. All have been good substantial citizens, no matter what their walk in life. The old pioneer's offspring are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, many of whom may be found in the Bell, Detlor, Fraser, Empey, Miller, Parker and many other prominent families. "Dr. Burleigh, U. E. L. historian.

Issac Carscallen 1792-1870

It has not been as easy to get material about the family since 1812 as it was earlier. So the rest of this account will necessarily be sketchy. The descendants of Luke U. E. L. are probably more numerous than those of any other of Edward's family. Luke's son, Isaac, from whom we are descended, we should like to know more about. We do have a photo, which shows him an intelligent, perhaps rather shrewd man. Issac first married Hester Shorey (daughter of Rufus Shorey and Esther Hawley) then a Mrs. McCliver, and finally Sarah Palmer.

Isaac had four children by the first marriage and five by the third. Margaret, Mrs. McCliver's daughter, lived with Isaac's family after her mother's death. Isaac's family: Edward Luke; Amarilla Jane; Rufus Shorey; Isaac Newton (children of Hester Shorey.) John Cartwright; Norris Brisco; Thomas George; Hester Ann; James Benjamin (children of Sarah Palmer.)

Notice in "Early Carscallen Military Records" that Isaac was in 1830 a lieutenant in the 2nd Lennox Militia, and in 1838 a captain, and that he retired from this unit in January 1847. That is he served until he was fifty-five.

In a census of 1871 is listed the death of Isaac Carscallen. He died December 1870 aged seventy-nine. Wesleyan Methodist. Cause of death: old age.

In the History of Lennox and Addington, by W. S. Herrington K. C. are the following references to Thomas G. and John C. Carscallen, half-brothers of Isaac Newton:

Under Mayors of Napanee p 228: 1889-90 Thomas G. Carscallen
1900-01 " " "
p 360 Warden of Lennox and Addington 1894 John C. Carscallen
" " " " " 1888 Thomas G. Carscallen
Member of Legislative Assembly of Ontario 1900 until present time
(1913) Thomas G. Carscallen

John Cartwright and Thomas George were born and brought up on the old homestead, which had been their father Isaac's and their grandfather Luke's--lot 12 in the 4th concession, Fredericksburgh.

"John followed in the footsteps of his father and engaged in farming until 1888, when he and his brother embarked in business in Napanee as undertakers and house-decorators; but John did not move to town until 1901. In a township where political feeling runs pretty high and the parties were evenly balanced John C. was elected twenty-six times. For eighteen years he sat at the head of the council board, and to him, the late Irvine Parks, and W. N. Doller, the township of North Fredericksburgh owes a debt of gratitude for the able management of the affairs of the municipality during their administration.

"Life upon the farm did not appeal to the younger brother, Thomas G., who at seventeen years of age set out to learn the trade of painter and paperhanger; and the tasteful decorations of scores of houses in Napanee, Belleville, and Deseronto bear

testimony to the fact that he became a master of his trade, which he followed until he entered into partnership with his brother. Thomas G. Carscallen's municipal honours were won in Napanee, where he has resided ever since his marriage in 1873. For seventeen years he sat in the council, and four out of the seventeen he presided over that august body. His popularity is attested by the fact that he was returned seven times by acclamation, four times as reeve, twice as mayor, and once as councillor. Receiving his nomination from the Conservative party he has represented Lennox in the Local Legislature since 1902, thus completing the unique record of having passed through twenty-one elections without sustaining a single defeat. In the legislature he has been very attentive to the interests of his native riding, and is always ready to render any assistance to his constituents irrespective of their politics.

"Both brothers were honoured by being chosen to occupy the highest municipal office in the gift of the people of Lennox and Addington, and the experience of their long years of service in their respective local councils served them in good stead when * called upon to preside over the county council. If the old pioneer, whose ashes rest in the old cemetery in Fredericksburg at the first bend in the river below the town, could rise from his grave to-day, he would heartily approve the records of these two grandchildren."

Isaac Newton Carscallen 1828-1912

Isaac Newton, fourth child of Isaac and Hester, was born 1828, on the original farm of his grandfather Luke. When his mother died, he was the baby of the family, and was raised by his grandmother Nabby. (This may explain why he was given the old deeds to Isaac Brisco's property near Arlington.)

Isaac Newton's obituary from the Dresden Times says that Hester Shorey, his mother, was born on a farm five miles distant from the one on which Newton and his father and grandfather were born. "The deceased lived on his father's farm for about 19 years, when he was apprenticed to the joiners trade, which he followed for some ** years. He then settled in the Township of Camden East, where he farmed for thirteen years. . before moving to Dresden."

I have an old indenture which tells that he bought lot 21 on the south side of Front Street in Belleville when he was twenty-seven, in 1854--property known as the Weaver Block. For it he paid £12 s12, and is described in the document as "yeoman carpenter." Did he intend to move to Belleville?

In Dresden Isaac Newton entered partnership with his brothers Norris B. and James B. in the hardware business, a partnership which lasted twenty years, when I. N. and James B. carried on until 1902. At that time Isaac Newton sold out to James.

"The deceased has been a resident of Dresden for the past 40 years. . has taken a prominent part in municipal affairs and filled many positions with honor. He served on the civic board for one year as mayor and two years as councillor, and was for 16 years an energetic member of the school board. . seven years chairman. In politics he was a staunch Conservative. . and an active party worker. . . throughout his long life he has been an ardent and useful worker for. . the Methodists."

* Refers to their grandfather, Luke.

** Camden East had no waterfront. It was settled mostly by sons and daughters of Loyalists. Camden East was so named to distinguish it from Camden in Kent (where Dresden is). David Perry, a descendant of John Carscallen's, built the first house in Camden East--the beginning of Newburgh. The street in Dresden on which Carscallens lived was also called Camden.

Isaac Newton's grandson, Roland, when asked what he could recall of his grandfather wrote: "The two things about him that I remember best are the skull cap and his fearlessness in the matter of Bobby Ingram, the old hermit next door. To me, anyone who was not afraid of Bobby was a hero indeed."

I read a diary of my grandfather's for the year 1904. It contains only brief entries about members of the family and friends. There is a good deal in it about Rev. Stephen Bond who was minister in Dresden at that time, and whose daughter Molly married Newton's son Stan. June 19; "Mr. Bond preached both morning and evening. I led the class today".

July 25: "Charlie left this AM for Alberta Blairmore Circuit. Roy took him to Thamesville."

Oct. 5: "Stanley is to be married to Molly Bond this evening 7 O'clock at Calgary North West Alberta."

He took the greatest delight, apparently, in letters from his sons who were so far away; and the letters came regularly.

Isaac Newton and his wife, Ann Jane Wilde, had been married July 16, 1861 in Camden East. Could it be in the home of her uncle, Jonathon, where Ted Wilde now lives? I understood her father lived nearer Napanee, but am not sure of this.

Miriam and others who knew our grandmother loved her dearly; but I never had an opportunity to know her. They did visit Red Deer the first winter after I was born. But the only other time I recall my grandparents was at the family reunion in Dresden, in 1912. (And about all I remember is that someone was always separating my brother Alan and my cousin Charlie!)

ALL WE KNOW ABOUT THE WILDES

Letter from G. C. Wilde, Crookston, Miss. "The Wilde's were all Methodists or Church of England and Tories. John Wesley held services in Grandfather Wilde's lawn in Ireland. Grandfather was an officer in a Methodist Book Room, and when they left Ireland they owed him a large amount of money, which they promised to send him, but did not do it, and Uncle William went back to Ireland to get the matter settled.

"I have often heard them speaking of a town called Abelace (Abbeyleix) and have always thought they lived near that place. My grandfather came to this country in grand style. He brought a large number of chests filled with valuable goods, one chest fell overboard when they were landing and never was recovered. He had two servants with him, one was Old Ellen, she died at our place. She fairly worshipped the Wilde family." Abbeyliex is in Leix County, Ireland.

A letter to ABC written in 1920, from M.A. Detlor, Niagara Falls says: "I looked in the book of Early Methodism and as near as I can find out, the Wildes, Emburys and Detlors settled in County Limerick in 1709 around Ballingrane and Rathkeale, Ireland, and I think they stayed in the same colony until they embarked for America."

Above letter also says, "Caroline Wilde. is getting pretty old. She is not sure of the name of her grandfather Wilde, the father of Edward, Thomas, Jonathon, Andrew, Henry, William, Fanny and Jane, but thinks it was Thomas."

Our grandmother Ann Jane Wilde Carscallen was the daughter of Andrew Wilde and Catherine Hill Carscallen. Miriam and I met (in 1956) a Mr. and Mrs. Ted Wilde, and visited them on their farm near Newburgh (RR7 Napanee is his address.) These attractive young people live on the original farm which belonged to his great grandfather,

Jonathon, whom we believe was the Jonathon mentioned above, a brother of Andrew, hence an uncle of Ann Jane Carscallen. Ted Wilde showed us Jonathon's family Bible. It has the following interesting entry:

"Jonathon Wilde and family sailed from Dublin June 19, 1827, arrived Oct. 1. Married Ann Sprott 1820 in Dublin."
Their family were: Wm 1821; James 1823; Elizabeth 1824;
Robert 1825; Frances 1826; Jonathon Andrew b Apr 25, 1830;
Sarah 1831; James 1833; Thomas 1834; Charles Empey 1836;
Paul 1840; Abraham 1843; George Riggs 1844; George Carscallen 1846 (lived one year)

Notice the Carscallen names in the later ones. Since there was a second baby named George, one would almost think they intended the poor child to be called "Carscallen"! The only names here the same as those in the list from M. A. Detlor are Jonathon and Andrew. The Jonathon Andrew above (the first born in Canada), could not be the father of Ann Jane, because she was born in 1840, ten years after his birth.

We asked Ted Wilde if he had ever heard these Wildes might be connected with Oscar Wilde. His answer was, "Oh yes definitely"! But no proof. Oscar would be a contemporary of Ann Jane; even if he were a cousin she might never have heard of him, since she was born in America. And if she had heard, she likely would have said nothing, since his name was under a cloud toward the end of the century.

ABC also had correspondence with Wilde Bros., Seedsmen, Abbeyleigh. The brothers were William, and Robert, and H. Walter Wilde was the son of one of them. They said there had been three brothers, Thomas, Wm, and Isaac. Jonathon, a son of William went to America. They did not know anything more.

Miriam Crang heard, through a Mr. Troop of Vineland who had U. E. L. ancestors of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, of Wildes in Germany. They had been jewel cutters for generations, and had lived in Germany 800 years. A brother of the man Mr. Troop knew is a precious stone cutter in Montivideo, and Miriam met him in Uruguay. But this is only of passing interest, since we do not know of a relationship, nor where in Germany these Wildes live.



Carscallens who lived near Napanee in 1878
- 57 -

DIRECTORY OF 1865
re Carscallens
(arranged by Dr. Burleigh)

Lennox & Addington County.

Camden Township

no Carscallens.

Ernesttown Township.

no Carscallens.

North Fredericksburgh.

Carscallen, George

concession 6 lot 14 freehold

" Isaac, Thos. G.

& John C.

" 4 " 12 "

" Luke C.

" 4 " 12 "

" Luke & James

" 6 " 16 "

South Fredericksburgh

No Carscallens.

Kaladar & Anglesea Townships

Carscallen, James

" 7 " 13 "

" J. A.

" 7 " 13 "

" John A.

" 4 " 22 "

" P.

" 7 " 15 "

Richmond Township

Carscallen, Craig

" 6 " 19 "

" Edward R.

" 6 " 19 "

" James

" 6 " 19 "

" Thomas M.

" 6 " 19 "

" William

" 6 " 19 "

Sheffield Township

Carscallin, James A.

" 7 " 5 "

" Peter

" 6 " 6 "

" Peter

" 7 " 11 "

" William

" 7 " 5 "

Centreville Village

Carscallen, Mr. teacher common school.

Flinton Village

Carscallen, John A., township clerk & real estate agent.

Newburgh Village.

Newburgh 1857

Carscallen, Archibald, farmer

Carscallen, Luke, Constable

" Luke, farmer.

" Rufus

" Philip, harnessmaker

Selby Village

Carscallen, Alex. W., clerk

Tamworth Village

Carscallen, James A., bailiff, Division Court.

" Peter F., bailiff, Eighth Division Court.

" William, carpenter.

Frontenac County

Loughborough Township

Carscallan, Luke

concession 7 lot 1 freehold

" Thomas

" 5 " 4 "

Portland Township

Carscallen, Edward

" 6 " 19 "

" Edward

" 7 " 5 "

Petworth Village

Carscallen, E. L., postmaster.

Add to Lennox & Addington.

Napanee Town.

Carscallen, Luke, farmer.

Tradition re Isaac Newton relationship: Two Misses Clark of Toronto told Miriam they knew the Carscallens were related to Sir Isaac Newton. These women are descended from Luke Carscallen, also, and likely from the Clark's who were at Napanee in his time. I have no accurate information on this. If there is a relationship, it likely comes through the Briscos who were English. Miriam Crang has an anecdote regarding this, if you are interested. The Newton name appears in our family at least four times.

Scattered Notes About Other Carscallens

Dr. Burleigh had the following headings about James B. Carscallen, father of Roy, Grace Wees and Edna McWha. He died September 18, 1914, aged 68, of heart failure. "Hardware business; school trustee; treasurer of agricultural society; Methodist; Conservative; Mason."

John Clark's diary has many entries re Carscallens, but many of them refer only to "Mr." or "Mrs. Carscallen". "March 7, 1848: Mr. Rufus Carscallen and Miss Esther Aylesworth of Fredericksburgh married." "March 13, 1849: Mrs. Rufus C. confined of a daughter". "Nov. 20, 1855: Mr. Samuel D. Taylor Tyendinaga and Miss Amarilla J. Carscallen of Ernesttown, married by the Rev. C. Fish." (Sister of Isaac Newton. But why did she live in Ernesttown?) There are many similar entries.

Napanee Standard, Friday, December 4, 1885: "Edward Carscallen of Hartington died Tuesday of last week. He had resided in the neighborhood of Hartington for 38 years. For 30 years he was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and was steward for nearly 20 years. . . He was 65 years of age and a brother of Mr. T.G. Carscallen of Napanee." (Oldest brother of Isaac Newton and ancestor of Stanley Carscallen in Apple Hill, Ontario, Mrs. Soames and Mrs. Fitchett, in Deseronto, and E.N. Carscallen in Sudbury.)

Napanee Standard; "Carscallen, in N. Fredericksburgh, Mon. Sept. 7, 1885, Mrs. Carscallen, relict of the late Isaac Carscallen Esq., aged 84 years." (Sarah Palmer.)

People Mentioned in Correspondence

ABC to SNC, 1927: "Benjamin M. taught school at one time and was considered rather better educated than Luke's other sons. I remember him as. . tall and slim. . O.M. Perry, Electrical Engineer of Windsor is a member of the same family." SNC met Mr. E.J. Carscallen at Oilmont, Montana, a descendant of Benjamin.

About 1870 one branch went to Michigan--possibly the above one. Carrie Carscallen Lowry, Richmond, Calif. says she was Benjamin Brisco's eldest and was born in Omer in 1871. Her mother was Sarah Jenkins, married at Saginaw.

Mrs. Alan Carscallen, Enterprise (he was son of Dr. Alan B.) told Gordon Lapp in 1931, when he was billeted in their home, that she knew "an elderly widow who had been wife to two Carscallens who said she would take another if she had the chance"! Alan Carscallen has one son, Douglas, who teaches now at Jarvis Collegiate, Toronto.

Andrew Bethel Carscallen 1863-1940

The first child of Isaac Newton Carscallen and Ann Jane Wilde was born in Centreville, Lennox County. As a child he moved with his parents to Dresden in Kent County.

Secondary education was at St. Catharines. He was a gold medallist at Victoria University, Toronto, and ranked at or near the top of his year at Osgoode Hall. Called to the bar of Ontario he practised first at Oakville and then at Wallaceburg, where he made his home until death in 1940.

For many years Andrew ("A.B." to his friends and family) was the senior magistrate for North West Kent. He was a loyal churchman who served with fidelity in various offices of the Methodist and United Churches, a highly respected citizen who served various organizations in Wallaceburg and Kent.

His hobby was--the history of the family. And without the letters he wrote his brother Stan and Colonel H. G. Carscallen on this subject, this history would never have been written. The correspondence reveals the man--sincere, well-organized, courteous, and thoroughly devoted to the task in hand.

Andrew's wife was Mabel Ayers, a fine singer and musician. His older son, Roland Ayres, followed him into the legal profession and became his partner, where he practises today. The second son, Howard, chose the medical profession and is on the staff of Victoria Hospital, London, Ontario.

How proud ABC would be of the college records of his grandsons, Morley, Charlton and James--especially of the Rhodes Scholarship won recently by Jim. Morley, Charlton and James are the sons of Roland and his wife, Elsie Shaw. Howard is married to Gladys Jeffrey, and they have one son, Jeffrey.

Hester Mina (Etta), born in 1866, was the only daughter of the Isaac Newton Carscallens of Dresden. I am not qualified to write about her life, but because of knowing her children rather well, I feel I can guess something of her character. In the one photo seen by me, Etta looks to be gentle and winsome, yet not without spirit.

It was a great sorrow to the family when she passed away on July 19, 1903 at the youthful age of thirty-seven. Etta had tuberculosis, and was at one time a patient at the Gravenhurst Sanitarium.

Etta had married (about 1889) Dr. H. R. Thornton, dentist in Petrolea. She had three children, Ethel Wilde, Harold Ross and Henryetta.



Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, where Dr. C. R. Carscallen was principal many years and where Carscallens were always welcomed.

Horatio Morley Carscallen, 1868-1929

Isaac Newton's second son, Morley, was born at Centreville in the county of Lennox and Addington in July, 1868. Being loyal British subjects and devout Methodists, they named him Horatio Morley - after Admiral Lord Nelson and the Reverend Morley Punshon, an outstanding Methodist minister.

When Morley was about five years of age, his parents travelled 350 miles south westerly across Ontario to Dresden, where they established their permanent home, and where the two youngest children, Stanley and Charles were born.

Morley attended public school in Dresden and finished his education at Ridgetown Collegiate. He entered the hardware business in Dresden under his father and his two uncles, James and Norris. He married Nelly May Shepley, only daughter of Captain John and Amanda Shepley of Wallaceburg. Morley and Nelly resided in Dresden for several years where their two children, Maude Miriam and Harold Morley were born. In 1906 Morley and his family moved to Toronto, where he was engaged in the Real Estate business. Several years later he established a retail shoe store, and in 1918 entered the automobile business as a salesman, and continued in that line until the summer of 1926 when he was involved in a motor accident, that resulted in his death several years later.

Morley, or "Mort" as he was called by his friends, didn't like being chained to a desk or a counter. He had no great love for money, and was sometimes too generous.

He was very popular and all children loved him. He was fond of sport, particularly baseball, more often than not taking Morley Jr. with him to games.

As a Carscallen, he was interested in politics, although much too reserved to take an active part. He was deeply proud of his family-his parents, brothers, sister. He was particularly proud of the fact that his youngest brother was a missionary in a far distant land.

Mort had a very keen sense of humor and often played gentle pranks on his friends and members of his family. He was never crude or boisterous however, and when sometimes the tables were turned, he would be the first to chuckle. Neither Miriam nor Morley can remember their father telling any off-colour story or using any profanity no matter how provoked, except on one occasion. On one trip to Hanlan's Point, Mort and his little son were on the top deck of the ferry, when a careless tobacco chewer spat into the stiff wind, temporarily blinding the boy. Mort not only shocked his son by his language, but had to be refrained by other passengers from attacking the culprit who was a much larger man.

On many occasions he showed his metal, always meeting adversity with courage and optimism, always ready with a cheery wisecrack. This last quality was never more apparent than when he was in the emergency operating room at the hospital. Although terribly injured, he was conscious and aware of his son's presence at his side. He looked up and gave a reassuring wink, as much as to say "Everything is going to be alright".

If he were here today he would be proud of the work done in compiling a family history, and no Carscallen would better enjoy a family reunion, whether on the Batten Kill or on the Rouge River. - a tribute from his son, H.M. Carscallen, in 1956.

Stanley Newton Carscallen, 1876-1943

Stan, as he was called, was born February 18, 1876 in Dresden, the fourth child of Isaac Newton Carscallen and Ann Jane Wilde. He went to school in Dresden and Chat-

ham and to "Model" school in Chatham, teaching a few years near Chatham and in Dresden. (When I was teaching in Calgary and receiving \$1250, considered handsome in those days, my father used to tell me that he taught one year for \$250!)

In the summer of 1899, after a shoulder injury caused by a fall, Stan went to Portland, Maine, for a long visit. He stayed with a Mrs. Mc--who had been a servant and companion in his home in Dresden. "She thought your Dad was the white-haired boy!" Uncle Charlie told me. On this trip Stan kept a diary, which I have today. It shows a youthful enthusiasm for new experiences, a keen interest in history (to last all his life) and an ability to write colorfully. His letters, though rare, were always interesting. And as a young man he enjoyed debating.

Stan went west to Alberta in 1903, where his brother Charlie was preaching at Blackfalds. Stan intended establishing a hardware business, having worked with his father in his store in Dresden. However, the prospects of the Red Deer district attracted him, and he moved there in a few months. He batched with a friend until he was married. My mother, Mary Belle Bond, daughter of Rev. Stephen Bond, came from Forest, Ontario in 1904 (with a grandfather clock made by her father, and several barrels of china and preserves). They were married in Calgary by Rev. George Kerby and honeymooned in Banff--where my mother rode side saddle up Sulphur Mountain!

Instead of hardware, Stan went into real estate business. His partner was Edward Michener, another good Conservative, later Senator Michener. Both partners made fine contributions to the life of the growing town. And although he was a mild, modest man, Stan held office over the years on the Methodist Church board, hospital board, library board and Board of Trade, in the horticultural society, curling club, Epworth League, tennis club and Young Men's Club, in the Masonic Lodge and on the town council. He was mayor of Red Deer in 1914.

The real estate boom of 1912 gave the firm some financial success--and some "head-aches". The home he built on Michener Hill was on a site earlier considered for the provincial capitol. It was very comfortable--partly due to my mother's fine building sense.

My father loved that central part of Alberta. And after fourteen years in Calgary as a branch manager of an insurance company (a job which took him all over Southern Alberta in a Model T) he was happy to return to Sylvan Lake, near Red Deer, in 1933. Here he enjoyed life in a smaller community and established a successful real estate and insurance business.

A friend who was often in our home once described my father as "the kindest man I have ever known." He was seldom annoyed or impatient--though I remember him shouting "Rats!" occasionally, especially when his old motor boat would not start. After his death we had many letters from folk he had helped in one way or another. And once on a Calgary bus, a well-dressed stranger said to me, "You look like Stan Carscallen's daughter. I want to tell you that when I was down and out, he gave me a new start in life. I shall never forget it."

He was a small man and never put on weight; and he had an air of wellbeing about him that was almost jaunty.

Stan Carscallen spent the last evening of his life talking family history to Margeurite Carscallen Connell, daughter of Shibley and sister of Philip. Afterwards he read in bed until midnight, as he often did. He passed away before morning. The date was June 28, 1943.

Rev. Allan C. Farrell wrote of my father after his death: "I was impressed with the sturdiness of his character and fine ideals. He was one of the men who gave me faith

in humanity. . "

Rev. Charles R. Carscallen, M. A. , D. D.

As a youngster in Red Deer, Alberta, I used to hear of the days when Uncle Charlie was a student preacher in nearby Blackfalds. Indeed, had he not gone west, my father (Stanley) might have stayed in Ontario all his life. My other early memory of Uncle Charlie is of being thrilled when his family visited us in 1912 on a furlough from China. Kathleen, Charles Jr. and Alice were along, but it was before Helen was born. (Either on his furlough or the next, the story was that Charlie and May carried their youngest child back to China in a wicker "suitcase" which intrigued me.)

I give you the other early story I recall about Uncle Charlie--with apologies to Aunt May. My mother told me that when they had word that Charlie was getting married while home at Dresden on a visit, my father wired or wrote back succinctly, "Which one of your girls?"

Uncle Charlie's cheerful personality I came to know firsthand when I was married and spent many pleasant holidays at Whitby. It is good to know they still live in the town, and that one is sure of a welcome in their home.

For his important contribution as a minister, educator and administrator, I shall do no better than to quote from the Whitby Gazette and Chronicle of April 5th, 1928.

NEW PRINCIPAL LADIES COLLEGE IS CHAS. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D.

Has Had Distinguished Career as Missionary and Educational Administrator in China, also as Minister of the United Church—New Principal Comes to Whitby with Wealth of Experience and as Able Head of Noted Centre of Learning.

"An educational missionary in West China since 1904, the new Principal and Governor (of Ontario Ladies' College) had a notable career both at college and on the mission field. . . Born at Dresden, Ont. , he received his early education there and at Chatham Collegiate Institute. Entering Victoria College, he received his Bachelor's degree . . in 1901 with first class honors in philosophy. While at college he volunteered for the foreign mission field. . and after preaching for a time in Alberta" (at Blairmore and Okotoks after Blackfalds) "went to West China. as one of the devoted band who built up the great Canadian mission in Szechwan Province. Here he was. . first Principal of the secondary school and later Dean of the Faculty of Theology of West China Union University, and later Vice-President of the university. . . During one. . furlough he studied at Union Theological Seminary, and in another . received his Master's degree from the University of Toronto. In 1927 he was made a Doctor of Divinity by Victoria College. Dr. Carscallen brings to his new work ripe scholarship, mature judgment and much experience in teaching and in educational administration. "

In this newspaper account there followed a fitting tribute to Mrs. C. R. Carscallen, Aunt May to some of us. . "formerly Miss H. M. Culbert of Lucan, Ont. , like her husband, is a gifted public speaker. . For some years. . librarian of the West China University, Chengtu. "

The second Moderator of the United Church who had been a neighbour in China, added a tribute to Dr. and Mrs. Carscallen reading in part, ". . Dr. Carscallen had a delightful and gracious personality. . a fine mind, excellently disciplined. . a clear grasp of detail and a fine understanding of people. . I would add that. . the institution would have

in Mrs. Carscallen a very exceptional and noble woman to assist him in his duties. "

Dr. Carscallen's family are: Charles Newton, Ethel Kathleen, Alice Patricia, and Jane Helen. Charles Jr. married Muriel Mills, Kathleen married Howard Gowland, and Alice married Stuart Griffiths. J. Helen has not married.

References to Carscallens in Dresden History by Robert Brandon

1877 voters list show many early citizens got land that formerly formed the Br. Am Institue. "I.N. Carscallen and his two brothers secured the SE corner of Brown St." About 1872. "the Carscallen Bros. N.N.B. and J.B. erected the fine hardware store on the south corner of Brown and St. George".

1872-1882... "there were many other prominent citizens who assisted materially in developing the village as it grew to be a town." Includes the Carscallen brothers. A Mr. Carscallen (no initials) on the first council.

1884 3 Meth. churches were united--Primitive, ME and Wesleyan... "The R. P. Wright family, the Carscallen and Jeff families and the family of Wm. Rudd have always been faithful supporters,..."

"On the South side of Brown St. J.B. Carscallen's hardware store was doing a good business, and the Dresden Times a little west of the Carscallen's hardware was then run by T.N. Wells." "N.B. Carscallen was Mayor in 1908 & 1909.. Roy Carscallen mayor in 1932 & 1933.. I.N. Carscallen in 1886.

"Henry Carscallen (Cons.) Tom Carscallen (Cons.), and George Holmes (Lib.) Tom's uncle, were in the Ontario Provincial Parliament at the same time." - a note from Mrs. SNC.

The oldest living Carscallen I know of is William in Tamworth, son of the late Peter Fraser Carscallen, and sister of Mrs. Wagar, (Mabel Carscallen). Though ill the first time we called this old gentleman gave us a royal welcome, and his blue eyes were bright if his hearing was failing. William is a graduate in medicine though he practised very little. He spent the years from 1898 to 1904 in the Yukon; a lawyer brother Frank died in the Yukon. I greatly enjoyed two visits with Mrs. Wagar and her brother.

(Descendants of John Carscallen U.K.L.)

IN LOVING MEMORY OF
Henryetta Thornton Schumacher
Born Wallaceburg, Ontario,
December 20, 1895
Died
Oceanside, California
June 11, 1956

Henryetta was "Honey" to most of us--the right nickname for her. After the family moved west, she attended Hight School in Red Deer, and was usually at the top of her class. She was a "big sister" to me, and, for a small person, the fastest walker I ever knew. I never could keep up with her.

Teacher, nurse, , mother, and a wonderful wife, she had magnificent courage, good sense, and warmth. Always interested in current events-- always in love with her native land--always good company. "I haven't much imagination", I remember her saying more than once. She was practical, but far too fond of people and life to be unimaginative. Modesty was one of her characteristics.

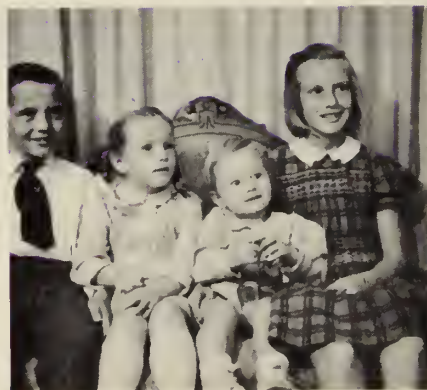
Though the shock of her death was almost more than we could bear, her determined courage that "her Canadian family" should not know of her suffering, will always be an inspiration to us. Henryetta had an unusually happy marriage and she and Jay became very close as he cared for her in her illness. We hope Jay and Bob, her clever and musical son of whom she was so proud, will always feel they too have a family in Canada.

What more shall we say of the Carscallens?

As I have worked on this story, over the months I have often thought that a good title might be, "WHAT MADE US CANADIANS?"

We have in truth a goodly heritage. A toast to Edward-- and to the future!

AUTOGRAPHS



Stan Ann John Suzanne

The Children of Alan Newton Carscallen
Calgary, 1954

A Postscript on The Maiden Name of Edward's Wife

ABC wrote in May, 1938, "There is .the unsolved question of the maiden name of Edward's wife. I am confident that if we live long enough, that problem will solve itself in some very simple way." I am confident too. My hunch is that it will be discovered, lying exposed, as it were, in some incidental way.

We have written the Protestant Church in Rathkeale, near Ballingrane, where Philip Embury was married in 1758; Bureau of Marriage Records in Ireland; the churches the the Carscallens might have attended in New York City; the Anglican Synod in Kingston for records of the marriages of her children. (There are no Methodist records that early.) We have searched the Ontario Archives for early census lists; Haldimand Papers for land petitions; lists of passengers on ships from Ireland in the suitable years; read the New York newspapers in the years her children were born. (These papers begin with the year 1725, but they contain no births or deaths.)

We have noted the second names of her grandchildren. Second names apparently only came into style early in the 19th Century. The first of these names are Bethel, Hawley and Craig. We know where the Hawley comes from--Nabby Brisco Carscallen's mother was Ruth Hawley. And the name Bethel appears on at least one of the lists of Palatines settled on Lord Southwell's Estate; so this could be Elizabeth's surname. On the other hand, the use of this name may have been only a nostalgic reminder of the years spent near Arlington. Jehiel Hawley who founded the Episcopal Church there, and who was Ruth Hawley's father, named the church "Bethel." Hawley's background was English, not Palatine. For years after the Reformation Biblical names were used generally.

The name Craig is Scottish. Luke called his youngest son Luke Craig. And Luke's first son, Edward, named one of his sons Craig Edward. I can prove nothing about this name. But when I wrote the Lanark county clerk, after hearing there was a farm in the county still called Carscallen, I asked him the name of the present owner. His reply was, "The owner and occupier of Carscallen Farm, near Quarter, is a Mr. John Craig." This may be pure coincidence--and there is not time to hear from Mr. Craig before this history is completed--or it may mean that this man is a descendant of someone who married a Carscallen, perhaps in the 18th Century. It seems unlikely, in the light of this, that Elizabeth's name was Craig.

Another likely name is Hill. Edward's son George called one daughter Catherine Hill. Was Catherine's grandmother a Hill too? There were Hills in New York when Edward was there. And one of them was a weaver. From the New York Post-Boy, Jan. 23, 1766: "The linen industry has been brought to such perfection that a piece of green linen made by John Hill of this city, was sold at our Market...for 8 shillings per yard." (There is the name John again, but both it and Hill are too common to mean much.) In an old cemetery in Camden Valley, where Edward Carscallen lived later, there are Hill graves. And some of the descendants of these people still live around Cambridge N.Y. We were in a charming old house there with a 1760 date on the door. Mrs. Pederson, our hostess, told us it had first been owned by a family of Hills.

The most convincing hint re the name Hill is that it was the maiden name of the wife of Valentine Detlor, the friend who came from Ireland to America with Edward. This woman could have been a sister of Elizabeth. Her name was Catherine Hill.

The other most likely maiden name for Elizabeth is Hoffman. In September 1923 ABC wrote, "I think it reasonably clear that the maiden name of Edward's wife was Elizabeth Hoffman." And Col. C. replied, "I have ceased to wonder about the name. What a find!". But later, for some reason not made clear, they discarded this theory.

In 1922 Emma Hoffman Bogart of Napanee wrote a history of the Hoffmans, which said in part, "Elias Hoffman, the pioneer U.E.L., born Aug. 26, 1768, came over

from the U.S...in 1773." (surely an error for 1783, since 1773 was before the war) "with many more exiled U.E.L. and in particular with the Carscallen family, with whom they were connected by marriage. " Mrs. Bogart traced the Hoffmans back to 1611, but gave no account of their life in the States. ABC thought Elias must have been Elizabeth Carscallen's brother. But in 1783 he would be fifteen and at that time Elibabeth had a son who was thirty-one, so it is doubtful if he were her brother. Incidentally, Elias is said to have been the first white man married in Upper Canada. The bride was Nancy Reed; and the witnesses were Edward's sons, John and James Carscallen. Moreover, Elias Hoffman's farm was next to Luke Carscallen's farm at Napanee. And when his first child was born, Elias named her Elizabeth. This seems like substantial circumstantial evidence that Elizabeth was related to Elias Hoffman! Then notice another thing. Among the group that settled in Camden Valley was "the widow Hoffman", whose name was also Elizabeth. Her grave was the very first one in the old Camden Valley Cemetery; the second one was that of Philip Embury. Since both these women were called Elizabeth, that removes the possibility of their being sisters (proof of which would not have helped with the maiden name anyway.)

What is curious is that ABC and Col. C. seem not to have considered the possibility that Elias Hoffman might have been a nephew of Elizabeth Carscallen. If his parents were both dead before the trek to Canada, what more natural than that a fifteen-year-old boy would travel with his aunt? (And since there were other children in the Hoffman family--one old Camden Valley paper reads, "The widow Hoffman in trust for her children"--this may be an explanation of extra dependants listed for Edward Carscallen while he was in Lower Canada. These mysterious extra dependants have bothered me a long time!)

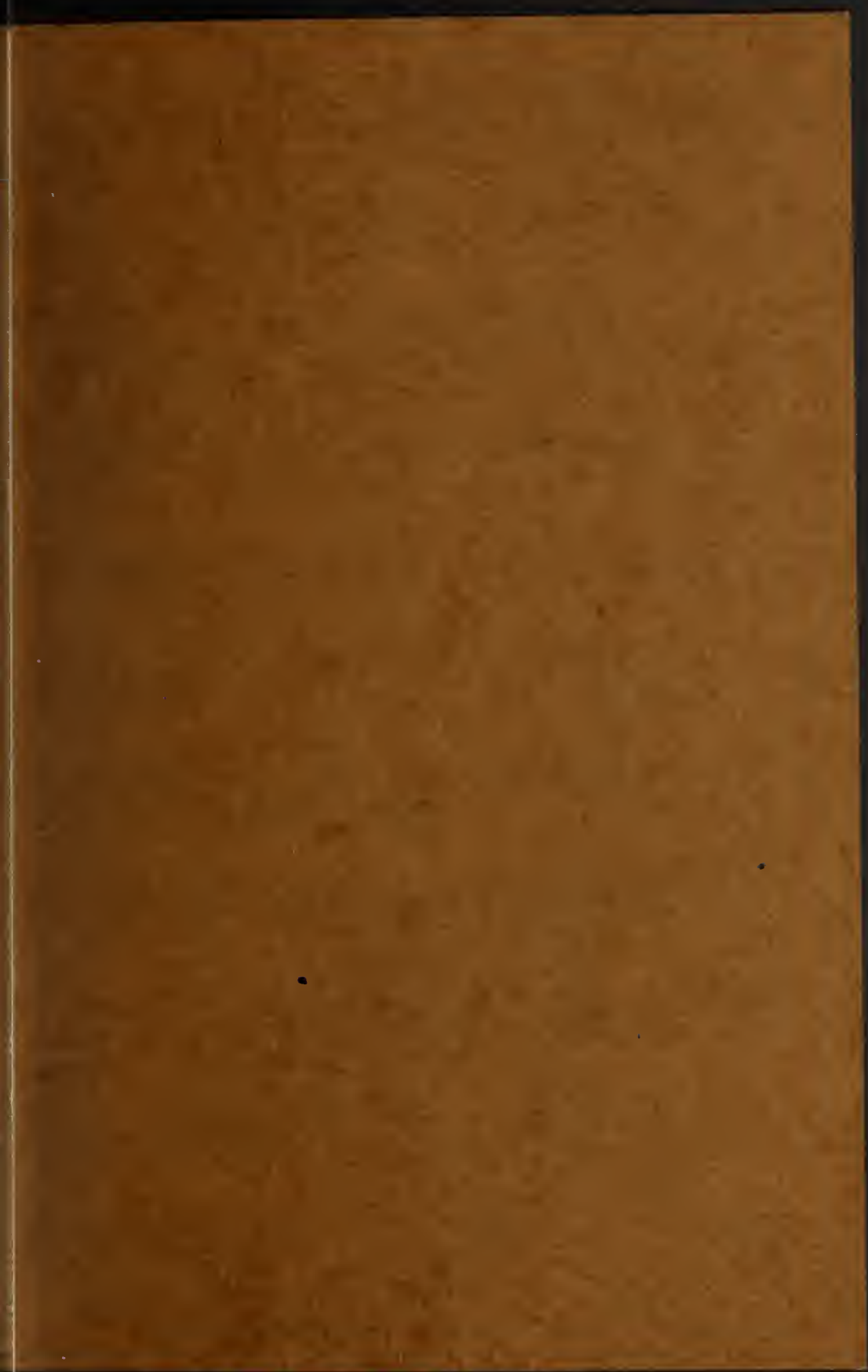
I cannot see anything serious to discredit the possibility that Elizabeth's name was Hoffman, and that Phillip (the father of Elias) was her brother. Philip apparently died in New York City. But for some reason, as I said, ABC did not consider this possibility. And I have no documentary proof.

When ABC dropped the Hoffman possibility, he explored the likely alternatives, one by one. Riggs was a possible name, since George, son of Edward, called one boy Edward Riggs. ABC wrote this man's grandson, Leopold Carscallen at Selby, about the origin of the name Riggs. But later ABC answered his own question: "In Salem N.Y. (near Camden Valley) was a man, occupying rather a prominent position..a Magistrate.. and respected..His name was 'Edward Riggs'. Edward's wife Elizabeth was alive when your grandfather was born, and was living with George Carscallen. Obviously.. Elizabeth influenced the parents to call the baby Edward Riggs, after the man they had known before the War."

That removes Riggs as a possible name for Elizabeth, and it leaves us still Hoffman, Hill or Bethel.

Note

It may be of interest to notice the names of the wives and husbands of Edward's and Elizabeth's family. Some are definitely German, some Scottish, some English. Here they are: Fraser; Long; Brisco; Empey; Bell. In next 2 generations the collateral names are: Dellenbach; two Detlors; Embury; Wilde; Moss; Corry; Thomas; Neeley; Wheeler; Spafford; Dellenbach; Secord; Forshee; Brisco; Ferguson; Lockwood; Shorey; McCliver; Palmer; two Frasers; Empey; Caton (variation of our possible original name); Jenkins; two Detlors and another Embury.





Sprague

Sprague (Spraig) David, illeg. by Lucretia Nicholson

→ Mary³ bp 5.11.1800

L. E. hist. Supp. -- nil

Loy. Claim witnesses -- nil

L. B. O.

nil

Commissioners for Conspiracies

Apr. 23, 1778

David Sprague bail for Jonathan Chase in £100.

Jun 14, 1780

David Sprague Bail in £500 for Isaac Lamb.

Feb. 7 1780

David Sprague renews Bail in £300 for Isaac Lamb.

Mar 9, 1781

Resolved that Lieut. David Husted and David Sprague
be cited to appear forthwith the Board in order that
they may be examined as to the Meeting at James Lister's --
(where Gen Henry Clinton's Proclamation was read)

